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TEACH YOURSELF PORTUGUESE

1962 - 1965

By

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INTRODUCTION

THE aim of the present work is to present the essentials of Modern Portuguese in a clear, practical, and interesting manner. Reasons for learning the language are many and varied: an interest in the "Chronicles" of the early explorers; a chance encounter with a translation of the *Lusiads*; a more prosaic enquiry from Pernambuco for cotton goods and crockery; a visit to friendly Portugal in the winter; or a trip up the Amazon to Manaus. The field for continued study is wide, and some suggestions for further reading are given at the end.

Among the attempts to simplify spelling, perhaps the most thorough-going and successful has been the Portuguese system of 1911, which led to the publication of the *Vocabulário Ortográfico da Língua Portuguesa*. This simplified system was officially recognised in Portugal and Brazil by an agreement signed on 29 December 1943. By its uniformity, consistency, and almost phonetic character, the system ensures that, once the basic sounds have been mastered, the foreigner can be assured that he can pronounce almost every word fairly correctly at sight. Considerable attention, and space, has been given to the representation of these basic sounds. Imitated pronunciation, though useful, is always imperfect, and disappointing in results. Therefore, in the extended section on pronunciation, Portuguese sounds have first been related to the nearest English equivalent, and then expressed in the symbols of the International Phonetic Association, which have stable values. Extensive experience of the use of the material in this section shows that a good

pronunciation can be obtained (if the examples are read often enough), but such oral practice should be supplemented, if possible, by conversation with a native of Portugal or Brazil.

Students whose chief concern is to *read* the language may perhaps omit the details of pronunciation on a first reading, but should read the vocabulary of words which it contains. They will proceed to read the simply-worded sections on grammar and to work the exercises. Ample reading matter is introduced after Lesson 9 and in Part III, for words and constructions can be best remembered in the context of narrative and descriptive passages. The numerous exercises have been designed to encourage fluency in speech and writing, and to avoid the making of mistakes.

In the last lesson an attempt has been made to show how far the ordinary language of Portugal differs from that of her daughter, Brazil.

The work owes much to the co-operation of my wife and two Portuguese friends. Senhor Sílvio Pinheiro de Matos of Vila Real devoted much time to the preparation of the reading passages, and Senhor Raúl V. de Garcia Cabral, of Lisbon and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been generous in sympathetic criticism, apt suggestion, and careful reading of the manuscript and proofs.

FOREWORD TO THE REVISED EDITION

It is hoped that the user of this new edition of *Teach Yourself Portuguese* will reap a fourfold benefit.

First, the material of the Lessons has been rearranged to meet the student's needs in the order in which they naturally arise, thus ensuring a sense of progress.

Secondly, matters of special difficulty (e.g. the personal infinitive, pronoun objects, sequence of tenses) are dealt with more fully and the grammatical explanations have been clarified and reworded.

Thirdly, the vocabulary has been adapted and extended to appeal to the student whose intention is to travel or to understand practical modern prose. The sections on money and correspondence have been brought up to date.

Lastly, the exercises have been redesigned to practise systematically what has been learnt. On completing the course, the student should have acquired a variety of correct sentence-patterns, be able to express himself adequately in the language and to understand spoken and written Portuguese of moderate difficulty.

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PRONUNCIATION

THE 26 letters of the Portuguese alphabet are 5 vowels, *a, e, i, o, u* (the nasalised forms being *ã, ê, ï, õ, û*), and 21 consonants.

The sounds can be well represented by the symbols of the International Phonetic Association, with some modifications, and explanations. The following detailed, explanatory remarks on pronunciation will repay careful and detailed study. The examples given, which should always be read aloud, provide at the same time a carefully chosen vocabulary.

Portuguese intonation (rise and fall of voice) is captivating but elusive. In the English sentence, *Where are you going?* emphasis on the respective words can express destination, person, disapproval (by dropping the voice on *going*), or encouragement (by raising the voice on *going*). Portuguese intonation has similar resources of pitch and pattern.

Portu- guese letter.	Portu- guese name.	English pronunciation (approximate).	International Phonetic Symbols for these letters as sounded in differing positions.
a	a	ah	a, ɐ
b	bê	bay	b, ɸ
c	cê	say	s, ʃ, z, k
d	dê	day	d, ð
e	é	ay, eh	ɛ, e, ə, i, ɪ, ɐi
f	éfe	effe	f
g	gê	zhay	ʒ, g, ɣ
h	agá	agah	—

Portu- guese letter.	Portu- guese name.	English pronunciation (approximate).	International Phonetic Symbols for these letters as sounded in differing positions.
i	i	ee	i, ɪ, ĭ
j	jota	zhoteɾ	ʒ
k	ka	kah	k
l	éle	elle	l, ĭ
m	éme	emme	m
n	éne	enne	n, ŋ
o	ó	oh	o, ɔ, u
p	pê	pay	p
q	quê	kay	k
r	érre	erre	r, ɹ, rr
s	ésse	esse	s, ʃ, z, ʒ
t	tê	tay	t
u	u	oo	u, ũ
v	vê	vay	v
(w	vê dobrado	vay thoobrathoo	ũ, w, v)
x	xis	sheesh	ʃ, z, s, ks
y	ipsilon	eepseelon	ʌ
z	zê	zay	z, ʃ, ʒ

Three digraphs represent single sounds:

ch	cê agá	sh	ʃ
lh	éle agá	lye(r)	ʌ
nh	éne agá	nye(r)	ɲ

ACCENTUATION

As the exact pronunciation of a vowel depends on the emphasis laid on it, it is necessary to know where the stress falls. In monosyllabic words there is only one place for the stress, so the following rules, to which there are few exceptions, apply to words of two or more syllables.

(1) In words ending in the vowels, *a*, *e*, *o*, the stress falls on the last syllable but one.

falo [fálu], I speak, *a* stressed.

rosa [róze], rose, *o* stressed.

falam [fálãũ], they speak, *a* stressed.

rosas [rózeʃ], roses, *o* stressed.

Final *m* and *s* are disregarded, for they are usually the signs of the plural in verbs and nouns respectively.

(2) In words which do not end in the vowels *a*, *e*, *o* the stress falls on the last syllable.

animal [enimál], animal, 2nd *a* stressed.

falei [felèĩ], I spoke, *ei* stressed.

falou [feló], he spoke, *ou* stressed.

maçã [mesá], apple, *ã* stressed.

nação [nesãũ], nation, *ão* stressed.

(3) Words not stressed in accordance with the above rules are marked by the orthographical (written) accents, i.e. acute (´) on open vowels:

rápido [rrápíðu], rapid; *além* [aléĩ], beyond.

and circumflex (^) on closed vowels:

inglês [ĩɲles].

Note also the *til* (~) on *a* and *o* only (to give nasal sound) and the *cedilha* (,) on *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u* to give hissing sound. A grave accent (`) is used in a few special cases, e.g. *fácilmente* (from “fácil”): “*a a*” (to the) becomes *à*.

VOWELS

THE vowel *a* has three main values:

1. Open *a* [phonetic a] in stressed syllables.

nado [náðu], I swim; *remar* [rɐməái], to row.

2. Open *a* [phonetic a], slightly more open than the preceding, used only before *l* and *u*.

mal [maɪ], ill; *mau* [máu], bad.

3. Close *a* [phonetic ə], like *a* in *among*, or *u* in *put*, is used in unstressed syllables.

porta [póɾtə], door; *amigo* [emígu], friend.

This close *a* [ə] is also used, stressed or unstressed, before *m*, *n*, *nh*.

ama [émə], he loves; *cama* [kéme], bed; *Ana* [éne], Anna; *banho* [béɲu], bath.

The vowel *e* has four main values:

1. Open *e* [phonetic ɛ], which sounds like *e* in English *met*, *set*, or *a* in *fare*, is used:

(a) Before final *l*, or *l* plus a consonant.

amável [emáveɪ], kind; *automóvel* [aũtumóveɪ], car;
relva [rrélve], turf.

(b) Whenever *e* bears the acute accent.

América [eméɾike]; *chapéu* [ʃepéu], hat; *comércio* [kuméɾisiu], commerce; *débil* [débiɪ], weak.

(c) In stressed final *é*.

café [kəfɛ́], coffee.

(d) In most stressed syllables, especially before the following: *ct*, *rt*, *t*, *g*, *c*, when not final.

perto [pértu], near; *pudera* [puðére], it might be able; *pudesse* [puðésə], it might be able; *neve* [névə], snow; *serra* [sérre], mountain; *sete* [sétə], seven; *a vela* [ə véle], the sail.

2. Close *e* [phonetic *e*], pronounced as in *they*, *great*, *break*, is used:

(a) In the infinitive ending *er* of the second conjugation.

conter [kōntér], to contain; *fazer* [fezér], to do.

(b) in *ê*.

erro [érru], mistake; *mês* [mɛʃ], month; *surpresa* [surpréze], surprise.

(c) Before stressed and unstressed combinations of *m* or *n* plus consonant.

lembrar [lẽmbɾár], to remember; *novembro* [nuvẽmbɾu], November; *sempre* [sẽmpɾɐ], always; *lençol* [lẽnsól], sheet; *mendigo* [mẽndígu], beggar; *o lente* [u lɛntə], the professor; *quente* [kɛntə], hot;

and by exception in the initial position.

ênfase [êfɛzə], emphasis; *ente* [ɛntə], being; *entre* [ɛntɾɐ], between.

But initial *em* or *en* is pronounced [i].

embalar [ĩmbeláɪ], to pack; *embora* [ĩmbóre], however; *encontrar* [ĩŋkõntriáɪ], to meet; *enjoar* [ĩʒũáɪ], to be sick.

(d) In various stressed syllables difficult to define in precise rules of general application.

aquele [ekélə], that (but *aquela* [ekéle]); *cabelo* [kebélɯ], hair (but *belo* [bélu], beautiful); *adeus* [edéu], good-bye; *grego* [grégu], Greek; *barrete* [berrétə], cap; *conheceu* [kupəséu], he knew; *mancebo* [mãsébu], youth.

3. Short close *e* in unstressed syllables [phonetic ə]. It is almost silent as final letter.

corte [kóɪtə], court; *de longe* [də lóʒə], by far; *pegar* [pəgáɪ], to seize; *pesado* [pəzáðu], heavy.

4. Short close *e* [phonetic ɪ] in unstressed syllables, at the beginning of a word, or before final *s*,

before *s* + consonant, *x* + consonant;

before *ge*, *gi*, *j*, *ch*, *lh*, *nh*

espada [ɪspáðe], sword; *escreve* [ɪʃkiévə], he writes; *antes* [ɛntɪʃ], before; *fechar* [fɪʃáɪ], to close; *desejar* [dəʒɪʒáɪ], to desire.

5. Close *e* [phonetic ɛɪ or ɛɪ], used before *x* in stressed or unstressed syllables.

exacto [ɛɪzátu], exact; *expressar* [ɛɪʃprəsár], to express.

6. [Phonetic ɪ] like *y* in *yet* before an unstressed vowel, and before *o* or *a* within a word.

glória [glóriɛ], glory; *teatro* [tiátru], theatre.

The vowel *i* has two main values:

1. (a) Close *i* [phonetic i], used in stressed syllables, sounds like *ee* in *seed*, or *i* in *machine*.

rima [rríme], rhyme; *rir* [rriɪ], to laugh; *riso* [rrízu], laughter.

(b) A similar but more open sound [phonetic i], used before final *l*, before *l* + consonant, and before *u*. It sounds like *i* in *pill*.

mil [mil], thousand; *vírgula* [vírgulɐ], comma.

(c) The conjunction *e* (and) has the same sound *i*.

2. A short close sound [phonetic ɪ and ə] used in unstressed syllables, and in combination with other vowels unstressed, sounds like *i* in *i'faith* (for *in faith*), but even shorter.

estar [ɪstár], to be; *escrever* [ɪʃkɾévɐɪ], to write; *defícil* [dɪfísɪɪ], difficult, *visita* [vɪzíte], visit (ɪ before stressed i); *antes* [ɛntɪʃ], before; *lençóis* [lẽsóiʃ or lẽsɔɪʃ], sheets; *dividir* [dɐvɐdɪɪ], to divide.

3. [i] Semi-consonantal in diphthongs.

glória [glóriɐ], glory; *comédia* [kumédiɐ], comedy.

The vowel *o* has four main values [ɔ, o, u, ũ]:

1. Open *o* [phonetic ɔ], sounds like *o* in *nor, north, short*, or *o* in French *port*. It is used in stressed syllables, especially before *l* plus consonant.

adoptar [ɐdɔtár], to adopt; *avó* [ɐvó], grandmother; *bola* [bólɐ], ball, *de cor* [de kór], by heart; *dó* [dɔ], compassion; *fora* [fóra], outside; *móbil* [móbil], movable; *móvel* [móvɐɪ], piece of furniture (or movable); *nove* [nóvɐ], nine; *volta* [vólte], turn.

2. Close *o* [phonetic *o*], sounds like *o* in English *so*, *rode*, *bone*. It is the commonest of *o* sounds and is used: (a) before final *m*; (b) before *m* or *n* plus consonant; (c) before *l* plus consonant in unstressed syllables; (d) for *ô*; (e) for *ou*, (f) for *o* in some stressed syllables; and (g) *o* before final *a*.

(a) *bom* [bõ], good; *com* [kõ], with, by.

(b) *compor* [kõmpóɪ], to compose; *rompo* [rrõmpu], I break; *conta* [kõntɐ], bill; *conter* [kõntér], to contain.

(c) *colmar* [kolmár], to thatch; *solfar* [solfár], to paste, glue; *voltar* [voltár], to turn.

(d) *avô* [evó], grandfather; *cor* [koɪ], colour; *esposo* [ɪspózu], husband; *ôvo* [óvu], egg.

(e) *ou* [o], or; *ouro* [óɪu], gold; *rogou* [rrugó], he asked; *louça* [lóse], china.

(f) *fogo* [fógu], fire (but *logo* [lógu], at once; *loja* [lóʒɐ], shop); *folha* [fóʎɐ], leaf; *fomos* [fómuʃ], we were; *lobo* [lóbu], wolf (but *modo* [móðu], way); *lona* [lónɐ], canvas; *nome* [nómə], name.

(g) *boa* [bóɐ], good; *Lisboa* [lɪʒbóɐ], Lisbon.

3. Close *o* [phonetic *u*], sounds like *oo* in *boot*, *u* in *rule*, French *ou*, or *ou* in the word *soup*. It is used in almost all unstressed syllables.

caso [kázu], case; *dormir* [duɪmíɪ], to sleep; *dos* [duʃ], of the; *lograr* [lugríɪ], to succeed; *o* [u], the; *os* [uʃ], the; *orelha* [uréʎɐ], ear; *ovelha* [uvéʎɐ], sheep; *romano* [rrumánu], Roman.

4. Close *o* [phonetic *ũ*], almost a *w* in sound, is usually used before stressed *e* or *i*, and before stressed *a*.

Coimbra [kũímbɾɐ]: *moeda* [mũéðɐ], coin; *moinho* [mũípu], mill; *poema* [pũéme], poem; *magoar* [megũár], to hurt.

The vowel *u* has four main values:

1. *u* [phonetic u], sounds like *u* in *rule*, *oo* in *boot*, *root*, *soup*, or French *ou*. It is used in stressed syllables.

cru [kɾu], raw; *cruz* [kɾuʃ], cross; *número* [númɐɾu], number; *luva* [lúvɐ], glove; *tu* [tu] thou.

2. *u* [phonetic u], has a slightly shorter sound like *oo* in foot. It is used for *u* in unstressed syllables, and almost always for unstressed *o*, when not nasal.

disputar [dɨʃputár], to dispute; *estudar* [ɨʃtuðár], to study; *usar* [uzár], to use; *uso* [úzu], use; *do* [du], of the; *ocupar* [ukupár], to occupy.

3. *u* [phonetic ũ], sounds like *w*.

(a) It is used for *ü* before or after *a* or *o*.

água [ágũɐ], water; *causa* [káũzɐ], cause; *causar* [kaũzáɾ], to cause; *língua* [líŋgũɐ], tongue, language; *qual* [kũál], which; *quando* [kũádu], when; *quatro* [kũátɾu], four; *vácuo* [vákũu], empty, or vacuum.

(b) It is used for *ü* before *e* and *i*.

argüir [ɐɾgũíɾ], to argue; *frequente* [fɾɛkũéntɐ], frequent.

4. *u* is silent in the combinations *gu* or *qu* before *e* and *i*.

guerra [gérɾɐ], war; *guia* [gíɐ], guide; *quemquer* [kãĩŋkéɾ], whoever; *querer* [kɐréɾ], to desire; *quinto* [kíntu], fifth; *quis* [kɨʃ], he desired.

The printed *u* in these words is preserved merely to show the sound of *g* as in *go*, and *k* as in *cat*.

Diphthongs

A diphthong in Portuguese is a combination of two vowel sounds to form one syllable, though not one sound. Some diphthongs (rising) are stressed on second element, some (falling) are stressed on the first vowel. The strong vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, combined with the weaker vowels *i* and *u* (which often have the semi-consonantal value *y* and *w*), and *i* and *u* also combine together.

The following list includes all the commonly used variations.

ai [aĩ] in stressed syllables, has an open sound as in English *tie*, *sigh*, *lie*, *why*.

pai [pái], father; *baixo* [báiʃu], low.

ai [eĩ] in unstressed syllables, has a closer sound like *a* in *among*, or *u* in *cut*, followed by *y* as in *badly*.

sair [seĩ], to go out; *saibamos* [seĩbámuʃ], we may know.

ei [eĩ], like *a* in *among* plus *i*.

cheio [ʃáiu], full; *primeiro* [pɾimeĩru], first; *móveis* [móveĩʃ], pieces of furniture; *reis* [rréĩʃ], kings; *comeis* [kuméĩʃ], you eat.

ei [ɛĩ] like *a* in *fare*, or *ei* in *heir*.

hotéis [otéĩʃ], hotels; *papéis* [pɛpéĩʃ], papers; *réis* [rréĩʃ], coins called rials.

oi [cĩ] has open *o*, and sounds like *oi* in *foist*.

lençóis [lẽsóĩʃ], sheets; *dezóito* [dɛzóĩtu], eighteen.

oi [oĩ] has a similar sound with close *o*.

boi [bói], ox; *oiro* or *ouro* [óĩru], gold.

ui [uĩ] sounds like *ui* in *ruin*.

fui [fúĩ], I was; *paúis* [paúĩʃ], swamps.

au [aũ] stressed or unstressed has a sound like *ou* in *pound, mountain*.

mau [máũ], bad; *causa* [káũze], cause; *causar* [kaũzáɾ], to cause.

ao [eũ] with *a* as in *above* or *abroad*.

ao [áũ], to the; *aos* [áũʃ], to the.

éu [éũ] has an open sound like *e* in *bet*, plus *oo*.

céu [séũ], sky; *chapéu* [ʃepéũ], hat.

eu [eũ] has a similar sound, but close *e* plus *oo*.

breu [bréũ], tar; *bebeu* [bəbéũ], he drank.

ia [iẽ] in unstressed syllables.

féria [féiẽ], holiday.

ea [iẽ] in unstressed syllables.

férrea [férrĩe], made of iron.

ie [iə] in unstressed syllables.

espécie [ĩʃpésĩə], kind, sort.

iu }
io } [iũ]

viu [viũ], he saw. *frio* [friũ], cold.

io }
eo } [iu] with unstressed *o*.

vários [váĩũʃ], several. *férreo* [férrĩu], made of iron.

iu [iu] in stressed syllables or final.

miúdo [mĩúđu], small; *riu* [rriú], he laughed.

io [ĩu].

enuncio [inũsĩu], I pronounce.

Final *iu* approximates to (s)ee you with a not too obtrusive *y*.

ua [ũa] in stressed syllables almost *wa*.

quatro [kũátɹu], four; *suar* [sũár], to sweat; *suave* [sũávə], mild.

ua [ũe] in unstressed syllables like *wa* in "flew among".

quarenta [kũæɹɛnte], forty.

oa [ũe] is similarly pronounced.

soará [sũæɹá], it will sound.

ue } [ũé] with open *e*.
oe }

moeda [mũéðe], coin; *sueco* [sũéku], Swedish.

ue } [ũe] with close *e*.
oe }

sueto [sũétu], holiday; *poema* [pũémɐ], poem; *roer* [rrũér], to gnaw.

ui [ũi].

ruído [rrũíđu], noise; *excluir* [ĩfklũíɹ], to exclude;
fuinho [fũĩpu], woodpecker.

oi [ũi].

moinho [mũínu], mill.

Nasal Vowels and Nasal Diphthongs

There are five nasal vowels: *ã*, *õ*, *ẽ*, *i*, *u*.

ã [ẽ] a close sound, as in French *ain* in *americain* or *an* in English *anchor* [written *ã*, *an*, *am*].

maçã [mesẽ], apple.

õ [õ] sounds as *on* in French *on dit*, or *on* in English *conquer* [written *õ*, *on*, *om*].

bom [bõ], good; *com* [kõ], with.

ẽ [ẽ] close *e* as in *they*, *great*, *break*, nasalised [written *en*, *em*].

cento [sẽtu], hundred.

i [ĩ] *i* as in *machine* nasalised [i.e. *i* followed by *n* or *m*].

cinco [sĩŋku], five.

u [ũ] *oo* as in *boot* nasalised [i.e. *u* followed by *n* or *m*].

num [nũ], in one; *um* [ũ], a, one; *dum* [dũ], of one.

Three of these nasal sounds, [ẽ], [õ], [ũ], combine with the vowels [ĩ] and [ũ] to form four nasal diphthongs, and, by repetition, two double diphthongs.

[ẽĩ] is pronounced like *a* in *pang* followed by *ĩ*, or, more precisely, a nasalised close *e* (*a* as in *above* or *u* in *cut*) + *ĩ*. It is used for *ãe*, *ãi*, final *em* (with some exceptions), *êm*, final *en(s)*.

mãe [mẽĩ], mother; *bem* [bẽĩ], well; *homem* [ómẽĩ], man; *nem* [nẽĩ], nor; *sem* [sẽĩ], without; *homens* [ómẽĩ], men; *tens* [tẽĩ], thou hast.

[ẽũ] is pronounced as a nasalised close *e* (*a* in *above* or *u* in *cut*) + *ũ*. It is used for *ão*, and final unstressed *am*.

mão [mẽũ], hand; *pão* [pẽũ], loaf; *são* [sẽũ], they are or sound (adj.); *estão* [ɛʃtẽũ], they are; *compram* [kõmprẽũ], they buy; *falaram* [felárẽũ], they spoke; *falarão* [felarẽũ], they will speak.

[õĩ] close *o* in *rode* nasalised plus short [ĩ]. It represents printed *õe* and former *õi*.

põe [põĩ], he puts; *lições* [lisõĩʃ], lessons.

[ũĩ]. The written form is *ui*.

muito [mũĩtu or mũĩntu], much; *muitos* [mũĩntuʃ], many.

There are two double diphthongs. One diphthong merely follows the other in pronunciation.

[õĩẽĩ] *põem* [põĩẽĩ], they put;

[ẽĩẽĩ] *têm* [tẽĩẽĩ], they have.

CONSONANTS

THE pronunciation of Portuguese consonants may differ according as they are: *initial*, at the beginning of a speech group; *medial*, within a speech group; or *final*.

banho, *caber*, *Jacob*.

- b [b] is pronounced like English *b*, but with less explosive force. It is used when initial, and when medial after all consonants except *s*.

banho [bɛ̃nu], bath; *bastante* [bɛstɛ̃ntɐ], enough; *baú* [bɛú], trunk, box; *bôca* [bókɐ], mouth; *ambos* [ɛ̃mbus], both.

- b [ɸ] resembles *b* in Spanish *estaba*, or the position of the lips for English *w*, or final *b* in English *cab*, *tab*. The lips are almost brought together. It is used in medial positions: between vowels, before *r* or *l*, or after *s*.

o banho [u ɸɛ̃nu], the bath; *o baú* [u ɸɛú], the trunk; *a bôca* [ɐ ɸókɐ], the mouth; *caber* [kɛɸér], to contain; *Cuba* [kúɸɐ], Cuba; *abrir* [ɐɸríɾ], to open; *pobre* [pókɾɐ], poor; *sobre* [sóɸɾɐ], on; *sublime* [suɸlímɐ], sublime; *esbelto* [ɛsɸéltu], slender; *esbôço* [ɛsɸósu], sketch; *Lisboa* [lɛsɸóɐ], Lisbon.

- b [ɸ] is often used before and after other consonants.

observar [ob̃sɐɾvár], to observe; *obter* [ob̃tér], to obtain; *não obstante* [nɛũ ob̃stɛ̃ntɐ], though; *subjuntivo* [suɸʒũntívu], subjunctive; *sublinhar* [suɸlínár], to underline; *subscrever* [suɸskɾévér], to sign; *substantivo* [suɸsfɛ̃ntívu], substantive; *substituir* [suɸstítũíɾ], to substitute.

b [] is silent when final.

Job [ʒó], *Job*.

c [k] used only before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant.

casa [káze], house; *ficar* [fikái], to remain; *com* [kõ], with; *curto* [kúrtu], short; *claro* [kláru], clear; *fraco* [friáku], weak; *criança* [kriẽse], child.

c [s] used before *e* or *i* sounds like *s* in *sat*.

cedo [sédu], soon; *certo* [sértu], certain; *céu* [séu], heaven; *cinco* [sĩŋku], five; *esquecer* [iʃkeséi], to forget; *fácil* [fásiɫ], easy.

c [] is silent in the combinations *ct*, *çç*.

acto [átu], act; *actual* [atuál], actual; *carácter* [kei-áter], character; *eléctrico* [ilétriku], electrical; *acção* [aséu], action; *direcção* [diɛséu], address, direction.

ç [s] used only before *a*, *o*, *u*, sounds like *s* in *sat*.

começar [kuməsái], to commence; *façanha* [fesápe], deed, exploit; *maçã* [mɛsɛ], apple; *aço* [ásu], steel; *faço* [fásu], I do; *açúcar* [ɛsúkaɪ], sugar.

d [d] like English *d* with less explosion, is used initially, and also medially after *l*, *n*, *r*.

dente [dɛntə], tooth; *dia* [díe], day; *doze* [dózə], twelve; *espádua* [iʃpádũe], shoulder; *grande* [grɛndə], great; *farda* [fáɪdɐ], uniform.

d [ɗ] resembles *th* in *though* (with the tongue behind the upper teeth), or a continued forward *d*. Compare Spanish *amado*. It is used in all cases not mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It is used between vowels; in the combinations *dr* (not *rd*) and *sd*; and before most consonants.

nada [náðə], nothing; *o dente* [u ðəntə], the tooth; *o dia* [u ðiə], the day; *os doze* [uzðózə], the twelve; *ladrao* [ləðrəu], thief; *pedra* [pédre], stone; *o drama* [uðráme], the drama; *desde* [dézde], since; *adjectivo* [ədʒetivu], adjective; *admirar* [ədmiári], to admire; *adquirir* [ədkaári], to acquire; *adverbio* [ədvéibiũ], adverb.

f [f] as in English.

fato [fátu], suit of clothes.

g [g] used before *a*, *o*, *u* or a consonant, or after *l*, *n*, *r*, has the hard sound of *g* in *get*, *gone*, pronounced further back. It is guttural, and should be practised with the vowel *a*, as in *gato*, *gado*.

garfo [gáifu], fork; *gato* [gátu], cat; *gordo* [góidu], fat; *glória* [glóriɐ], glory; *grande* [grêndə], great; *largo* [láigu], wide; *carga* [káige], load; *algo* [áigu], something.

In the combination *gue* and *gui* the *u* is silent, and is used merely to preserve the hard *g* sound.

g [ɣ] used between two vowels, between *s* and a following vowel, and between a vowel and a following *l* or *r*, has a softer and less explosive quality than [g], and is near to *g* in English *mug*.

logo [lógu], then, soon; *o gado* [ugáðu], the cattle; *rogar* [rrugái], to ask; *rasgar* [rrezgái], to tear.

g [ʒ] used before *e* or *i* is somewhat like *z* in English *azure*, *j* or *g* in French *je*, *jour*, *général*, or *s* in English *leisure*.

gêlo [ʒélu], ice; *gente* [ʒéntə], people; *giz* [ʒiʃ], chalk; *girar* [ʒiári], to turn; *reger* [rriʒéi], to rule.

h [] is always silent.

homen [šmẽĩ], man.

j [ʒ] pronounced like *g* in *ge*, or *gi*, sounds like *s* in *leisure*.

já [ʒa], now, already; *hoje* [óʒe], today; *joelho* [ʒũéʎu], knee; *ajudar* [ɛʒudáɪ], to aid; *laranja* [ʎɛréʒɐ], orange.

k [k] as in English.

l [l] used initially, between vowels, or after a consonant, is pronounced as in English, but with the tongue nearer to the upper teeth.

lá [la], there; *leite* [léitɐ], milk; *lua* [lúɐ], moon; *falar* [fɛláɪ], to speak; *claro* [kláɪu], clear.

l [ɫ] used finally (as in *mal*), and medially before a consonant, has a darker sound produced by drawing back the tongue. It resembles the *l* in *fault* or *Olga* or *Paul*, where *l* is preceded by an *o*, *au*, or *aw*. The preceding vowel becomes slightly guttural, and the *l* tends to become *u*.

azul [ɛzúl], blue; *cal* [kaɫ], lime; *mal* [maɫ], badly; *faltar* [fɛltáɪ], to be wanting; *cálido* [kálidu], hot.

l [ɫɪ] used when final *l* precedes a word beginning with a vowel.

mil amigos [miɫ lemígu], a thousand friends.

alto, auto
mal, mau } tend to be pronounced alike.

m [m] when initial, or between vowels, is pronounced as in English.

mais [máĩ], more; *mesmo* [mézmu], same.

m after a vowel and before *b* or *p*, nasalises the preceding vowel, and the *m* is pronounced.

embalar [ĩmbeláɪ], to pack; *empregar* [ĩmpɾɛgáɪ], to use.

m after a vowel and before a consonant except *b* or *p* nasalises the preceding vowel, but the *m* is either silent (or changed before *k* or *d* and *t*, to [ŋ] or [n]).

emquanto [ẽĩŋkũẽntu], while; *um contendor* [ũŋ kõntẽndóɪ], a competitor; *em diante* [ẽĩn dĩẽntə], forward; *sem dúvida* [sẽĩn dúvidɐ], undoubtedly; *com duas pessoas* [kõn dúɐʃ pəsóɐʃ], with two persons; *eram três* [éɪɾũ(n) tɾɛʃ], they were three.

m [] Final *m* is silent, but indicates a preceding nasal vowel.

bom [bõ], good; *fim* [fĩ], end; *devem* [dévẽĩ], they must; *falam* [fálẽũ], they speak.

n [n] is pronounced as in English, but slightly further forward. It is used when initial, and between vowels.

novo [nóvu], new; *nova* [nóve], new (fem.); *ano* [ánu], year.

n within a sound group influences, or is influenced by, neighbouring vowels and consonants. When followed by any of the following consonants it always nasalises the preceding vowel, but takes different forms itself, as follows:

1. *n* followed by *d* or *t* is pronounced as a consonant.

mando [mẽndu], command; *manta* [mẽnte], (coarse) blanket.

2. *n* [ɲ] followed by a hard *k* or hard *g* sound (*c*, *q*, *g*), sounds like *n* in the English words *link*, *ingle*.

branco [brɛ̃ŋku], white; *arenque* [ɐ.ɛ̃ŋkə], herring; *manga* [mɛ̃ŋgɐ], sleeve.

3. *n* before any other consonant is silent.

conceder [kõsəðɛɾ], to grant; *lançar* [lɛ̃sáɪ], to cast; *ênfase* [ɛ̃fɛzə], emphasis; *concha* [kõʃɐ], shell; *anjo* [ãzu], angel; *Henrique* [ɛ̃rɾíkə], Henry; *pensar* [pɛ̃sáɪ], to think; *conveniente* [kõvɛniɛ̃ntə], convenient.

4. *n* in plural termination of nouns, adjectives and verbs is silent and merely nasalises the preceding vowel.

homens [ómɛĩ̃], men; *tens* [tɛĩ̃], thou hast.

- p* [p] as in English, without completely closing the lips. Indeed, *p* is usually silent before *t*. The written *p* indicates that the preceding *a* or *o* has an open sound:

adoptar [ɛ̃dɔ́táɪ], to adopt; *baptismo* [batízmu], baptism; *excepto* [ɪ̃ʃsétu or ɛĩsétu], except; *ótimo* or *ótimo* [ótimu], best.

- q* [k] as in English.

quadro [kũáðɾu], picture.

The letter *r* is produced by rapidly vibrating the tip of the tongue which touches the upper gums.

- r* [rr] the form with most vibrations, is used.

- (a) For every initial *r*.

rei [rréĩ], king; *rua* [rrúɐ], street.

- (b) When written *rr*.

ferro [férru], iron; *terra* [térrɐ], earth.

(c) After *l*, *n*, *s*.

bilro [bílrru], bobbin; *honra* (órre], honour; *Israel* [ízrree], Israel.

(d) In some words where *r* is preceded by a prefix.

abrogar [əbrrugáɪ], to abrogate; *derrogar* [dərrugáɪ], to derogate.

r [ɪ] pronounced with fewer vibrations, is used.

(a) Written singly between vowels.

cara [káɪɐ], face; *tarifa* [tɛɪífe], fare.

(b) After a consonant (except *l*, *n*, *s*).

braço [brásu], arm; *crescer* [kɾəsɛɪ], to grow; *trazer* [tɾezɛɪ], to bring.

(c) Before a consonant (except *l* and *n*).

perto [péɪtu], near; *amargo* [emáɪgu], bitter.

(d) Final *r*.

falar [feláɪ], to speak; *flor* [floɪ], flower; *mar* [maɪ], sea.

r [ɾ] This sound, intermediate between *rr* and *ɪ*, is used only before *l* and *n*.

Carlos [káɾluʃ], Charles; *melro* [méɾru], blackbird; *carneiro* [kɛɾnéɪɾu], sheep; *forno* [fóɾnu], oven.

r [] Final *r* tends to disappear before *c*, *q*, *p*, *s*, *t*.

chegar pronto [ʃɪga pióntu], to arrive ready.

The main values of *s* are [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [].

s [s] pronounced like *s* in English *so*, *sing*, *missing*, is used:

(a) At the beginning of a word.

saber [səbéɪ], to know; *só* [so], only.

(b) After a consonant.

pulso [púlsu], pulse; *universidade* [universidádə], University.

(c) When written ss.

remessa [rɐmésɐ], shipment.

(d) Internal sc (the pronunciation ʃ is preferable).

crescer [krəsɛɾ], to grow; *nascer* [nəsɛɾ], to be born.

(e) When *se*, *si* follow a prefix.

observar [ɔbsərváɾ], to observe; *insistir* [ĩsɪstíɾ], to insist.

s [z] pronounced like s in *posed*, is used:

(a) As single s between vowels in a word.

casa [káze], house; *mesa* [méze], table.

(b) As final s when a vowel begins next word.

as aves [ɛzávɐʃ], the birds; *nós estamos* [noz ɪstámuʃ], we are.

(c) When s in the prefix *trans* is followed by a vowel.

transacção [trɛzasɛu], transaction; *transito* [trɛzitu], transit.

s [ʃ] pronounced like *sh* in *flush*, is used:

(a) For final s.

luvas [lúvɐʃ], gloves; *pais* [páiʃ], parents.

(b) For final s, followed by a word with initial *c*, *q*, *f*, *p*, *t*.

as quintas [ɛʃ kíntɐʃ], the farms; *os pais* [uʃ páiʃ], the parents.

(c) for *s* (within a word) followed by *c, q, f, p, t*.

esforço [ɨʃfóɾsu], effort; *lasca* [láʃke], splinter; *estudar* [ɨʃtuɗáɾ], to study.

(d) for *s* in the prefixes *des* and *trans* before *c, q, f, p, t*.

descalço [dɨʃkálsu], bare-foot; *transporte* [tɾɛ̃spóɾtə], transport.

s [ʒ] pronounced like *z* in English *azure* or *s* in *pleasure*, is used:

for *s* before *b, v, d, g, l, m, n, r, z*.

esboçar [izbusáɾ], to sketch; *desventura* [dezvēntúɾe], misfortune; *deslumbrar* [dezlũmbɾáɾ], to dazzle; *cisne* [síznə], swan.

as rosas [əʒrrózɐʃ], the roses; *os melhores vinhos* [uʒ miʎóɾɐʒ víɲuʃ], the best wines.

transbordar [tɾɛ̃ʒbɔɾdáɾ], to overflow.

s [] is usually silent before *s* (or *c*), and always silent before *ch, x, j* (or *g*).

as salas [esáleʃ], the drawing-rooms; *os cheques* [uʃékɐʃ], the cheques; *os jardins* [uʒɐɾdíʃ].

t [t] as in English.

The main values of *x* are [ʃ] [z] [s] [ks] [kʃ].

x [ʃ] pronounced like *sh* in *show*, is used:

(a) Initially.

xadrez [ʃɛɗɾɛʃ], chess; *xarope* [ʃɐɾópɐ], syrup.

(b) Finally.

fénix [féniʃ], phoenix; *Félix* [féliʃ], Felix.

(c) Before a consonant.

excelente [ɪ̃sɛlẽntə], excellent.

(d) After a consonant.

enxôfre [ɪ̃sófɾə], sulphur.

(e) Usually between two vowels.

baixo [béɪ̃ʃu], low; *feixe* [fẽĩʃə], faggot; *luxo* [lúʃu], luxury; *roxo* [rróʃu], purple red.

(f) In *ex* before *c, q, f, p, t*.

exceder [ɪ̃fsədéri], to exceed; *excepto* [ɪ̃fétu], except; *excursão* [ɪ̃fkuɾsẽũ], excursion; *expelir* [ɪ̃spəliɾ], to expel; *experiência* [ɪ̃spəriẽ̃siã], experience; *extremo* [ɪ̃ftɾiému], extreme.

x [z] pronounced like *z* in *zeal*, is used in initial *ex* before a vowel.

exacto [izátu], exact; *exaltar* [izaltár], to exalt; *exame* [izámə], examination; *examinar* [izaminári], to examine; *executar* [izəkutári], to execute; *exemplo* [izẽmplu], example; *exercício* [izɛɾsisiũ], exercise; *exército* [izéɾsɪtu], army; *exílio* [izilĩu], exile; *eximir* [izimíɾ], to exempt; *existir* [izɪ̃ftíɾ], to exist; *êxito* [ízitu], outcome.

x [s] pronounced like *s* in the English word *set*, is used between vowels.

auxílio [aũsiliũ], help; *próximo* [prósimu], next; *trouxe* [tɾósə], he brought.

x [ks] is used in some (usually learned) words where the pronunciation is *ks* in the corresponding English words.

anexo [enéksu], annex; *conexo* [kunéksu], joined. Similarly *crucifixo*, crucifix; *fixar*, to fix; *fixo*, fixed; *flexão*, flexion; *flexível*, flexible; *fluxo*, flux; *maxila*, jaw; *obnóxico*, obnoxious; *paradoxo*, paradoxical; *prolixo*, prolix; *sexagésimo*, sixtieth; *sexo*, sex; *táxi*, taximeter.

x [kʃ] is sometimes used for final *x* in very few words.

bórax [bóreksʃ], borax.

The main values of *z* are [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [].

z [z] pronounced like *z* in *zeal*, is used:

(a) Initially and before a vowel.

zangar-se [zẽŋgáɪsə], to get angry; *zero* [zéru], zero; *azul* [ezúl], blue; *doze* [dóʒə], twelve.

(b) Between two vowels.

dizer [dizéɪ], to say; *fazer* [fezéɪ], to do; *pobrezito* [pobɾezítu], poor little thing.

(c) In liaison.

o rapaz é bom [u rapáz ɛ bõ], the boy is good; *a luz eléctrica* [ɐ luz ilétɾikɐ], the electric light.

z [ʃ] pronounced like *sh* in *shall*, is used:

(a) Finally.

o rapaz [u repáf], the boy; *feliz* [fəlíf], happy; *uma vez* [umɐ véʃ], once.

(b) Before a voiceless consonant, *c* (= *k* or *s*), *q*, *p*, *f*, *s*, *t*.

uma voz fraca [umɐ vɔʃ friáke], a weak voice; *o juiz permanente* [u ʒuif pɛrmenẽntɐ], the permanent judge.

z [ʒ] pronounced like *z* in *azure* or *s* in *pleasure*, is used before a voiced consonant, *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v*.

a luz da manhã [ɐ luʒ dɐ mɐɲɐ̃], the light of morning.

z [] is assimilated to a following initial *r*.

dez réis [dɛrɐiʃ], ten reals (coins).

The digraph forms *nh* and *lh* represent single sounds indicated phonetically as follows:

Phonetic

nh [ɲ] (Spanish *ñ*), a single sound differing from the two sounds *n* and *y* in *onion*.

nh is pronounced by placing the tongue against the roof of the mouth behind the gums, so that the air is expired round one side, or both sides, of the tongue.

lh [ʎ] (Spanish *ll*), a single sound differing from the two sounds *l* and *y* in *million*.

lh is pronounced by placing the tongue against the roof of the mouth (slightly further back than for *nh*) so that the air is expired round one side, or both sides, of the tongue.

ç [s] (English *ss*), is used before *a, o,* and *u*.

ch [ʃ] (English *sh*) is a single sound.

A further Portuguese single sound for *s* and *z*, represented on the phonetic script by [ʒ] is pronounced like the *z* or *s* of the English words *azure, pleasure*.

os dias [uʒ ðieʃ].

dez dias [dɛʒ ðieʃ].

bons dias [bõʒ ðieʃ].

PART I
LESSON 1
GENDER AND PLURAL OF NOUNS.
"THE" AND "A"

NOUNS are parts of speech: the names of persons and things. They may be singular or plural.

In English nouns are of three genders: masculine for males, feminine for females, and neuter for things.

In Portuguese there are masculine and feminine nouns, but no neuter ones.

As in English, the masculine gender is used for male persons and male animals: *o homem*, the man; *o cavalo*, the horse.

As in English, the feminine gender is used for female persons and female animals: *a mulher*, the woman; *a égua*, the mare.

In Portuguese, however, every noun designating a thing is masculine or feminine. This gender is not connected with sex, but is mostly determined by the termination of the noun.

Most nouns ending in *o* are masculine: *o livro*, the book.

Most nouns ending in *a* are feminine: *a mesa*, the table.

The following simple rule has but few exceptions:

Nouns ending in *a*, *ade*, *ez*, *ice*, *gem*, *ã*, *ção*, *são*, *dão* are feminine. Nouns with any other termination are masculine.

THE and A are translated as follows:

	Before masc. noun	Before fem. noun
THE =	<i>o</i>	<i>a</i>
A =	<i>um</i>	<i>uma</i>

e.g. *o homem*, the man *um fósforo*, a match
 a maçã, the apple *uma flor*, a flower

"THE" before masc. plural nouns is *os*.

"THE" before fem. plural nouns is *as*.

Um and *uma* become *UNS* and *umas* before masc. and fem. plural nouns respectively and mean "some" or "a few".

Plural of Nouns

Nouns may be singular or plural. "Book" is singular, and "books" plural. In English we add *s* or *es* to the singular to form the plural. Similarly, in Portuguese an *s* is added to the singular, but sometimes along with certain alterations in spelling. Study the following:

1. Add *s* to the singular when the noun ends in a vowel (except *ão*).

<i>o livro</i> , book	<i>os livros</i> , books
<i>o jardineiro</i> , gardener	<i>os jardineiros</i> , gardeners
<i>a mesa</i> , table	<i>as mesas</i> , tables
<i>a rapariga</i> , girl	<i>as raparigas</i> , girls
<i>o viajante</i> , traveller	<i>os viajantes</i> , travellers

2. Add *es* to the singular when the noun ends in the consonants *r* or *z*.

<i>o favor</i> , favour	<i>os favores</i> , favours
<i>a cruz</i> , cross	<i>as cruzes</i> , crosses

3. Change *m* to *ns* when the noun ends in *m*.

<i>o homem</i> , man	<i>os homens</i> , men.
<i>a nuvem</i> , cloud	<i>as nuvens</i> , clouds

These three simple rules will enable you to form the plural of most Portuguese nouns.

Just as in English there are a few peculiar plurals, such as *oxen*, *teeth*, *geese*, *mice*, so in Portuguese there are a number of nouns and adjectives whose plurals are formed

in other ways. But however they may be formed, they always have a final *s*.

4. Nouns ending in *al*, *el*, *ol*, *ul*, change the *l* into *is* if the accent is on the last syllable.

o <i>canal</i> , canal	os <i>canais</i> , canals
o <i>tonel</i> , cask, pipe	os <i>tonéis</i> , casks, pipes (of wine)
o <i>lençol</i> , handkerchief	os <i>lençóis</i> , handkerchiefs
o <i>paul</i> , marsh	os <i>pauis</i> , marshes

5. Similarly nouns ending in *al*, *el*, *ol*, *ul*, change the *l* to *is* if the accent is not on the last syllable.

o <i>túnel</i> , tunnel	os <i>túneis</i> , tunnels
o <i>automóvel</i> , motor-car	os <i>automóveis</i> , motor-cars

6. Nouns ending in *il* change *l* to *s* if the accent falls on the last syllable *il*. Thus *il* becomes *is*.

o <i>barril</i> , barrel	os <i>barris</i> , barrels
--------------------------	----------------------------

7. But if the accent is not on the last syllable *il*, the *il* changes to *eis*.

o <i>fóssil</i> , fossil	os <i>fósseis</i> , fossils
o <i>têxtil</i> , textile (adjective)	os <i>têxteis</i> , textiles

8. Many Portuguese nouns ending in *ão* are abstract nouns, or semi-abstract nouns, and all of these form the plural by changing *ão* into *ões*.

a <i>acção</i> , action	as <i>acções</i> , actions
a <i>lição</i> , lesson	as <i>lições</i> , lessons
a <i>nação</i> , nation	as <i>nações</i> , nations
a <i>reacção</i> , reaction	as <i>reacções</i> , reactions

A smaller number of nouns ending in *ão* form the plural by adding *s*.

o <i>cristão</i> , Christian	os <i>cristãos</i> , Christians
o <i>irmão</i> , brother	os <i>irmãos</i> , brothers

These can well be learned by reading.

A small number of nouns ending in *ão* change *ão* to *ães*.

o cão, dog

os cães, dogs

o capitão, captain

os capitães, captains

These can be learned by reading.

9. Nouns ending in *s* add *os* to form the plural. An exception is

o lápis, pencil

os lápis, pencils

Nouns can sometimes be used as in English without the article, e.g. *mesas*, tables; *água*, water.*

Vocabulary

a água, water

o amigo, friend

o armazem, shop

o ascensor, lift

o automóvel, car

a bagagem, luggage

o bilhete, ticket

a cadeira, chair

o caminho, road

o cão, dog

o carril, track

a cidade, city, town

o cigarro, cigarette

o comboio, train

e, and

a estação, station

as férias, holidays

o filho, son

a filha, daughter

a flor, flower

o fósforo, match

o gerente, manager

o homem, man

a igreja, church

o irmão, brother

o jardim, garden

o lápis, pencil

o lenço, handkerchief

o lençol, sheet

a libra, pound

a maçã, apple

o médico, doctor

a mesa, table

a mulher, woman

o tabaco, tobacco

o têxtil, textile

a voz, voice

Exercise 1 (a)

Read the above nouns aloud and learn them for use in Lessons 2 and 3.

* For special rules about the omission or inclusion of articles see Lesson 23.

Exercise 1 (b)

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Write the plural of: o automóvel, o cão, um irmão, a cadeira, uma flor, o filho, a voz, o homem, um cigarro, a libra.

Write the Portuguese for: the shops, the friends, the tickets, textiles, the pencils, some sheets, some apples, the doctors, the lifts, the gardens.

LESSON 2

SUBSTITUTES FOR "THE" AND "A"

THE following list contains all the important substitutes for "THE" and "A" to be used in front of nouns:

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
THIS, THESE	<i>este</i>	<i>esta</i>	<i>estes</i>	<i>estas</i>
THAT, THOSE (close at hand)	<i>esse</i>	<i>essa</i>	<i>esses</i>	<i>essas</i>
THAT, THOSE (re- mote)	<i>aquele</i>	<i>aquela</i>	<i>aqueles</i>	<i>aquelas</i>
A CERTAIN, CERTAIN	<i>certo</i>	<i>certa</i>	<i>certos</i>	<i>certas</i>
ANOTHER, OTHER	<i>outro</i>	<i>outra</i>	<i>outros</i>	<i>outras</i>
ALL (THE)	<i>todo</i>	<i>toda</i>	<i>todos</i>	<i>todas</i>
HOW MUCH, MANY?	<i>quanto</i>	<i>quanta</i>	<i>quantos</i>	<i>quantas</i>
WHOSE	<i>cujo</i>	<i>cuja</i>	<i>cujos</i>	<i>cujas</i>
MUCH, MANY	<i>muito</i>	<i>muita</i>	<i>muitos</i>	<i>muitas</i>
NO, NOT ANY	<i>nenhum</i>	<i>nenhuma</i>	<i>nenhuns</i>	<i>nenhumas</i>
SOME	<i>algum</i>	<i>alguma</i>	<i>alguns</i>	<i>algumas</i>
EACH, EVERY	<i>cada</i> (invariable, with sing. nouns only)			
BOTH			<i>ambos</i>	<i>ambas</i>
				(with pl. nouns only)
SUCH A, SUCH WHICH?	<i>tal</i> (m. and f.)		<i>tais</i> (all pls.)	
WHAT SORT OF? WHAT A!	<i>que</i> (invariable)			
WHICH (ONE, ONES)?				
MY	<i>o meu</i>	<i>a minha</i>	<i>os meus</i>	<i>as minhas</i>
HIS, HER, ITS, } YOUR,* THEIR }	<i>o seu</i>	<i>a sua</i>	<i>os seus</i>	<i>as suas</i>
OUR	<i>o nosso</i>	<i>a nossa</i>	<i>os nossos</i>	<i>as nossas</i>

* For full explanation of "Your" see Lesson 8.

N.B. Portuguese use of "THE" in conjunction with possessive adjectives, except before blood relations: e.g. *o meu amigo* (lit. "the" my friend), BUT *meu irmão*, my brother.

Exercise 2 (a)

Give the Portuguese for:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 The daughters | 10 This garden | 19 That tobacco |
| Another cigarette | Some churches | Many cities |
| This station | How many pounds? | His chair |
| Our friends | A certain woman | Those towns |
| My handkerchief | All trains | Some matches |
| Those cars | Our holidays | Such dogs |
| Both sons | Some tables | 25 Our luggage |
| 8 Every doctor | 17 Which road? | |
| 9 Such a man | 18 My brothers | |

Exercise 2 (b)

Put into the plural and read aloud: o cão, este lápis, o sua flor, tal voz, esse carril, um têxtil, o ascensor, esta mulher, aquele armazem, uma cadeira.

LESSON 3

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF REGULAR VERBS: NEGATIVES AND QUESTIONS

To make a sentence, a verb (the part of speech expressing an action) is needed, e.g. I *help* my brother, They *sell* tobacco.

The subject pronouns are as follows:

I = <i>eu</i>	he	} <i>ele</i>	she	} <i>ela</i>
	it (m. noun)		it (fem. noun)	
we = <i>nós</i>	they	{ <i>eles</i> (masc.)		
		{ <i>elas</i> (fem.)		

You is rendered by:

Sing.	Pl.	
masc. <i>senhor</i> (o Sr.)	<i>os senhores</i>	} + 3rd person of, verb
fem. <i>a senhora</i> (a Sra.)	<i>as senhoras</i>	

(compare English "What *does Madam* think? = What do *you* think?")

[For other forms of "you" see Lesson 8. *tu* and *vos* (used in poetry, oratory, to relatives and close friends) are to be avoided. They will be given for reference in brackets.]

"ONE" (French "on") can be rendered by *todos* or the 3rd pers. pl. of the verb without a pronoun.

N.B. Except for "you", these pronouns are usually omitted as in Latin and Spanish. The ending of the verb is sufficient to show the meaning (see below).

The part of the verb given in the dictionary is the INFINITIVE, meaning "To Go", "To SPEAK", etc. In Portuguese these infinitives have one of three endings. -AR, -ER, and -IR (known as the endings of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd conjugations.

To say "I go", "he speaks", etc., discard these endings and add to the part that remains the following terminations:

	-AR verbs (e.g. <i>falar</i> , to speak)	-ER verbs (e.g. <i>vender</i> , to sell)	-IR verbs (e.g. <i>partir</i> , to set out)
<i>eu</i>	<i>fal-O</i>	<i>vend-O</i>	<i>part-O</i>
(<i>tu</i>)	(-as)	(-es)	(-es)
<i>ele, ela,</i> }	<i>fal-A</i>	<i>vend-E</i>	<i>part-E</i>
<i>o senhor</i> }			
<i>nós</i>	<i>fal-AMOS</i>	<i>vend-EMOS</i>	<i>part-IMOS</i>
(-os)	(-ais)	(-eis)	(-is)
<i>eles, elas</i> }	<i>fal-AM</i>	<i>vend-EM</i>	<i>part-EM</i>
<i>os senhores</i> }			

Note that *FALO* means "I speak", "I do speak", "I am speaking". *VENDEMOS* means "we sell", "do sell", "are selling".

NEVER translate "do", "does", etc., in these forms.

Negative of Verbs

To say "I do *not* speak", etc., simply put *não* before the verb, e.g. *não falo*, *não vendem*, etc.

To Ask a Question

Either put the verb first, e.g. *Fala o senhor inglês?* = "Do you speak English?" or give an enquiring intonation to the statement, e.g. *Vendem tabaco?* = "Do they sell tobacco?"

Interrogative Pronouns

Learn the following:

who? or whom? = <i>quem?</i>	which (one)? = <i>qual?</i>
what? = <i>que?</i> or <i>o que?</i>	which (ones)? = <i>quais?</i>

Vocabulary

beber, to drink
buscar, to look for
chamar, to call
comprar, to buy
convidar, to invite
correr, to run
coser, to sew
limpiar, to clean

partir, to set out, off
tomar, to take
transferir, to transfer
vender, to sell
a mãe, mother
a rapariga, girl
o sapato, shoe
o vinho, wine

Exercise 3 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The girl looks for her mother. | 8. Who is calling the manager? |
| 2. I am not buying a car. | 9. Are you taking much luggage? |
| 3. Do you drink this wine? | 10. The train is setting off. |
| 4. We don't run. | 11. Do they sell flowers? |
| 5. I invite my friends. | 12. We are transferring our luggage. |
| 6. He doesn't clean his shoes. | |
| 7. She is sewing. | |

Exercise 3 (b)

Translate into English:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Que comboio toma o senhor? | 6. Compra o vinho? |
| 2. Seu irmão não bebe o vinho. | 7. O que vendem aqueles homens? |
| 3. Não falamos português. | 8. Quem busca o gerente? |
| 4. Partem os senhores? | 9. Não partimos hoje (= today). |
| 5. Quais homens buscam o caminho? | 10. Esta rapariga não toma uma cadeira. |

LESSON 4**"TO BE" AND "TO HAVE": ADJECTIVES**

PORTUGUESE, like Spanish, has two verbs meaning "to be": *SER* and *ESTAR*. Here are their present tenses:

SER*sou**(es)**é**somos**(sois)**são****ESTAR****estou**(estas)**está**estamos**(estais)**estão*

= am

= is

= we are

= they are

Usage

SER is used with adjectives indicating a *permanent* state and with professions, e.g.

é alto, he is tall *sou médico*, I am a doctor

NOTE also the introductory use, e.g.

é preciso, it is necessary . . .

ESTAR is used with adjectives indicating a *temporary* state and to denote geographical position and location (temporary or permanent), e.g.

está cansado, he is tired *está aqui*, he is here
Lisboa está em Portugal. Lisbon is in Portugal.

There are also two verbs meaning “to have”: *TER* and *HAVER*. Their present tenses are:

<i>TER</i>	<i>HAVER</i>
tenho	hei
(tens)	(has)
tem	há
temos	h(av)emos
(tendes)	(h(av)eis)
têm	hão

Usage

TER is the verb to use to denote possession and also to make the *perfect tense* followed by a past participle, i.e. *I have seen*, *he has bought*, etc.

The past participle is stem + *ADO* for *-AR* verbs and stem + *IDO* for others. Thus, *tem comprado* = “He has bought” and *tenho bebido* = “I have drunk”.

Only the following uses of *HAVE*R need be known:

há = there is } (no plural: compare French *il y a*)
 are }
há um ano, há um mês = a year ago, a month ago
há de comprar } = {he has to buy
hãõ } = {they have

Adjectives

An adjective is a word used to describe the quality of a noun, e.g. a rich man. English adjectives are invariable, no matter what kind of noun they describe, e.g. a rich woman, rich men.

In Portuguese most adjectives have different endings when they describe *feminine* or *plural* nouns. The form found in dictionaries is the one to accompany *masc. singular* nouns.

e.g. *rico*, rich: *o homen rico*, but *a mulher rica*, *homens ricos*, *mulheres ricas*.

To make the *feminine* and *plural* forms of the adjective, learn the following rules:

<i>Masculine singular</i>	<i>Feminine singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
ending in -o	change -o to -a	as for
ending in -ão	change -ão to -ã	nouns with
ending in -es, -or, -u, -um, -ol	add -a	similar
ending in -e, -a, and consonants	no change	singular endings
ending in unstressed -u	change -u to -a	

[N.B. good, *bom* (m.), *boa* (f.); bad, *mau* (m.), *má* (f.).]

Adjectives normally *follow* the noun they describe (for exceptions see Lesson 18),

e.g. an English newspaper, *um jornal inglês*.

Vocabulary

alegre, happy
alugado, booked, taken
branco, white
espanhol, Spanish
grande, big
pobre, poor
português, Portuguese
preto, black
rico, rich
triste, sad
a bilheteira, ticket-office
a camisa, shirt

o chá, tea
a chávena, cup
a garage, garage
o hotel, hotel
o jornal, newspaper
a película, film
a plataforma, platform
o quarto, room
de, of
onde? where?
porque? why?
quando? when?

Exercise 4 (a)

Give the Portuguese for:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A Spanish church | 6. Portuguese newspapers |
| 2. A white shirt | 7. A poor woman |
| 3. My black shoes | 8. Those big cars |
| 4. A big room | 9. How many white tickets? |
| 5. Their rich friends | 10. A happy girl |

Exercise 4 (b)

Translate into Portuguese:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Where is the hotel? | 6. I have to set off today. |
| 2. The rooms are all taken. | 7. Have you your ticket? |
| 3. Is this the booking office
for Lisbon? | 8. Here is the station. |
| 4. Is there a doctor in the
hotel? | 9. Are you happy? |
| 5. Have you a — film? | 10. I have drunk a cup of
tea. |

Exercise 4 (c)

Learn and translate into English:

1. Onde há uma garage?
2. De que plataforma parte o nosso comboio?
3. Aqui estão os nossos bilhetes.
4. Qual é o caminho?
5. A rapariga não está triste.

LESSON 5**PREPOSITIONS: SOME IRREGULAR VERBS**

A PREPOSITION is a word used before a noun or a pronoun to show their relation to another word in the sentence.

The book is *on* the table. *On* is a preposition.

He works *for* me. *For* is a preposition.

Portuguese prepositions are (1) simple or (2) compound:

(1) Simple Prepositions

<i>a</i> , to	<i>em</i> , in
<i>ante</i> , before	<i>entre</i> , between
<i>após</i> , after	<i>para</i> , to, for
<i>com</i> , with	<i>por</i> , by
<i>contra</i> , against	<i>sem</i> , without
<i>de</i> , of	<i>sob</i> , under
<i>desde</i> , from, since	<i>sobre</i> , over
<i>durante</i> , during	<i>trás</i> , behind

(2) Compound Prepositions

abaixo de, below, *a-par-de*, beside(s) *depois de*, after
under

<i>debaixo de</i> , below, under	<i>aquém de</i> , on this side of	<i>em cima de</i> , on
<i>acerca de</i> , about, concerning	<i>à roda de</i> , around	<i>em vez de</i> , in place of
<i>cerca de</i> , near	<i>a pesar de</i> , in spite of	<i>por causa de</i> , on account of
(a) <i>fora de</i> , out of	<i>atrás de</i> , behind	
<i>além de</i> , beyond	<i>trás de</i> , behind	<i>junto a</i> , near
<i>antes de</i> , before (time)	<i>de trás de</i> , behind	<i>junto de</i> , near
<i>ao longo de</i> , along	<i>através de</i> , through	<i>perto de</i> , near
<i>ao-pé-de</i> , near	<i>dentro de</i> , within	

The idiomatic uses of *A*, *DE*, *PARA*, *POR* are difficult and will be learnt gradually by reading (see also Lesson 22). A few special phrases can be learnt at this point:

<i>com pressa</i> , in a hurry	<i>por terra, por mar</i> , by land,
<i>a pé</i> , on foot	by sea
<i>em casa</i> , at home	<i>a, por alugar</i> , to (be) let
<i>de dia, de noite</i> , by day, by night	<i>por aqui, por ali</i> , this way that way
<i>bom para comer</i> , good to eat	

The prepositions *a*, *de*, *em*, and *por* unite with the definite article as follows:

<i>a</i> + <i>o</i> = <i>ao</i>
<i>a</i> + <i>os</i> = <i>aos</i>
<i>a</i> + <i>a</i> = <i>à</i>
<i>a</i> + <i>as</i> = <i>às</i>
<i>de</i> + <i>o</i> = <i>do</i>
<i>de</i> + <i>a</i> = <i>da</i>
<i>de</i> + <i>os</i> = <i>dos</i>
<i>de</i> + <i>as</i> = <i>das</i>

<i>em</i> + <i>o</i> = <i>no</i>
<i>em</i> + <i>a</i> = <i>na</i>
<i>em</i> + <i>os</i> = <i>nos</i>
<i>em</i> + <i>as</i> = <i>nas</i>
<i>por</i> + <i>o</i> = <i>pelo</i>
<i>por</i> + <i>a</i> = <i>pela</i>
<i>por</i> + <i>os</i> = <i>pelos</i>
<i>por</i> + <i>as</i> = <i>pelas</i>

For example:

Vou a a igreja (I go to the Church) becomes *Vou à igreja*.

Vão a o café (They go to the café) becomes *Vão ao café*.

The prepositions *de* and *em* unite with the indefinite article as follows:

de + um = dum

em + um = num

de + uma = duma

em + uma = numa

de + uns = duns

em + uns = nuns

de + umas = dumas

em + umas = numas

Irregular Verbs

There are comparatively few irregular verbs in Portuguese. Learn the following, which have irregularities only in the 1st pers. sing. of the *Present Tense*:

ouço, I hear (from *ouvir*)

peço, I ask (from *pedir*)

durmo, I sleep (from *dormir*)

cubro, I cover (from *cobrir*)

perco, I lose (from *perder*)

Other irregular verbs will be introduced gradually. Learn now the present tenses of *IR*, to go and *DIZER*, to say:

IR

vou

(vais)

vai

vamos

(ides)

vão

DIZER

digo

(dizes)

diz

dizemos

(dizeis)

dizem

Vocabulary

a cama, bed
alguém, someone
o céu, sky
dois, duas (fem.), two
Jorge, George
azul, blue
a porta, door

sempre, always
sim, yes
telefonar, to telephone
o telefone, telephone
a tarde, evening
o tio, uncle
ver, to see

Exercise 5 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

from the train
 near the station
 without his luggage
 in the blue sky
 along that road
 with my daughter

a room with two beds
 around the houses
 during the evening
 instead of a newspaper
 by telephone
 at the door

Exercise 5 (b)

Translate into English:

1. A mesa não está perto da porta.
2. Perco a minha bagagem.
3. Não durmo de dia.
4. Que diz o médico?
5. Alguém está à porta: vou ver quem é.

Translate into Portuguese:

6. When are you going to Lisbon?
7. Are you going to telephone Uncle George?
8. Yes, we are going into the hotel.
9. I am opening the door.
10. I always lose my ticket.

LESSON 6

AUXILIARY VERBS: COMMANDS

AFTER the present tense, the most useful verb construction to learn is that of *auxiliary* + *infinitive*, i.e. I can go: do you want to see?; he ought to know. *can*, *want to*, and *ought to* are auxiliary verbs. Here are their present tenses:

PODER	QUERER	DEVER
<i>posso</i> , I can	<i>quero</i> , I want to	<i>devo</i> , I ought to
(<i>podes</i>)	(<i>queres</i>)	(<i>deves</i>)
<i>pode</i>	<i>quer(e)</i>	<i>deve</i>
<i>podemos</i>	<i>queremos</i>	<i>devemos</i>
(<i>podeis</i>)	(<i>quereis</i>)	(<i>deveis</i>)
<i>podem</i>	<i>querem</i>	<i>devem</i>

These are followed by the INFINITIVE of any other verb. The infinitive is INVARIABLE, e.g.

<i>posso comprar</i> , I can buy	<i>devemos esperar</i> , we ought
<i>queremos tomar</i> , we want to	to wait
take	<i>não pode beber</i> , he can't
	drink

The verb *SABER* (to know *facts*) is also used in the sense of "to be able" = "to know how to", e.g. *sei nadar*, I can swim. Learn the present tense:

SABER
<i>sei</i>
(<i>sabes</i>)
<i>sabe</i>
<i>sabemos</i>
(<i>sabeis</i>)
<i>sabem</i>

Similar constructions to be learnt at this point are:

1. To go and find, etc.: *ir buscar*, etc., e.g. *vou buscar um journal*.
2. To have just bought, etc.: *acabar de comprar*, etc., e.g. *acaba de comprar cigarros*.
3. To begin to run, etc.: *começar a correr*, etc.
4. To like to read, etc.: *gostar de ler*, etc.
5. *Tornar a* + INFIN. = to — again, e.g. *torno a convidar . . .* = I invite . . . again.

Note that some of these have *A* or *DE* before the infinitive. (See also Lesson 17.)

Commands

To give a command use:

STEM + *E* (verbs ending in *-AR*)

STEM + *A* („ „ *-ER* and *-IR*)

e.g. *Espere!* Wait!

Mostre-me! Show me!

Não fale! Don't speak!

Venda! Sell!

Vocabulary

acabar de, to have just

a carta, letter

começar, to begin

dever, ought to

escrever, to write

esperar, to wait

gostar de, to like to

ler, to read

levar, to take, carry

mandar, to send

não, no

mostrar, to show

nadar, to swim

pagar, to pay

pensar, to think

o piano, piano

poder, to be able

querer, to want to

responder, to answer

saber, to know

tocar, to play (instruments)

tornar a + INFIN., to do again

Exercise 6 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Can you send the film to the hotel? | 8. My brother is going to find a handkerchief. |
| 2. I want to pay. | 9. We are beginning to read the paper. |
| 3. He can't wait. | 10. They can't write. |
| 4. Can you swim? | 11. Buy a car! |
| 5. They have just written a letter. | 12. Do you like to read books? |
| 6. Don't answer! | |
| 7. He ought to think. | |

Exercise 6 (b)

Answer in Portuguese:

Translate into English:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Onde está o comboio? | 6. Leve esta bagagem à estação! |
| 2. Sua mãe sabe tocar piano? | 7. Aquele cão acaba de correr no caminho. |
| 3. Que é um tio? | 8. Ambos filhos gostam de nadar. |
| 4. O senhor tem o seu bilhete? | 9. Compre essas flores! |
| 5. Quando dorme o senhor? | 10. Vão mandar os libros. |

LESSON 7

PRONOUN OBJECTS. PRONOUNS AFTER PREPOSITIONS. "TO GIVE" AND "TO DO"

THE subject pronouns were given in Lesson 3. In sentences such as "I call him", "we see them", *him* and *them*

are also pronouns, but in the accusative case, i.e. direct objects.

In sentences such as "He gives it to me", "I show it to her", *me* and *her* are pronouns in the dative case, i.e. indirect objects. (Note that the word "to" can be omitted, but is still understood, e.g. "Tell me", "give him".)

Pronouns can also be used after other prepositions, e.g. "for us", "behind me". In Portuguese the pronouns used in these different positions are as follows:

		<i>Direct object</i>	<i>Indirect object</i>	<i>After prepositions</i>
me	=	<i>me</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>MIM</i>
(you, familiar)	=	<i>(te)</i>	<i>(te)</i>	<i>(TI)</i>
{ him (it, masc.)	=	<i>o</i>	<i>LHE</i>	<i>ELE</i>
{ her (it, fem.)	=	<i>a</i>		<i>ELA</i>
{ you	=	<i>o, a</i>		<i>ELE</i> or <i>ELA</i>
us	=	<i>nos</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>NÓS</i>
(you, pl. familiar)	=	<i>(vos)</i>	<i>(vos)</i>	<i>(VÓS)</i>
them	=	<i>os (m.), as (f.)</i>	<i>LHES</i>	<i>ELES (m.) or ELAS (f.)</i>

Position of Pronouns

Portuguese pronouns are difficult to use, but a few rules, learnt in order, will soon lead to correct speech and writing. Here are the first four essential rules:

1. In simple positive sentences the pronoun FOLLOWS the verb and is attached to it by a hyphen, e.g. *tenho-o*, I have it; *mostre-me*, show me. It also follows the infinitive, e.g. *sabe dizer-me?* can you tell me?

2. When *o*, *a*, *os* and *as* follow a verb ending in *-r*, *-s*, or *-z* these letters *r*, *s*, *z* are omitted and the pronouns become *LO*, *LA*, *LOS*, *LAS*, e.g.

damos-os (we give them) becomes *damo-los*

posso beber-o becomes *posso bebê-lo*

3. When *o*, *a*, *os*, and *as* follow a verb ending in a nasal sound they become *NO*, *NA*, *NOS*, *NAS*, e.g.

sabem-o (they know it) becomes *sabem-no*

dão-os (they give them) becomes *dão-nos*

4. In *negative* sentences most *questions* and some dependent clauses the pronouns *precede* the verb, e.g.

não o tenho, I haven't it.

Quando o vendem? When do they sell it?

o armazem onde os compra. The shop where he buys them.

Learn here the present tenses of two more irregular verbs:

DAR (to give)

FAZER (to do, make)

dou

faço

(dás)

(fazes)

dá

faz

damos

fazemos

(dais)

(fazeis)

dão

fazem

Vocabulary

o chapéu, hat

o cocheiro, driver

o dinheiro, money

eis, here is, are

o fato, suit

o guarda-chuva, umbrella

o mendigo, beggar

o nome, name

o pai, father

a viagem, journey

Exercise 7 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. She gives me my hat. | 6. From me: without |
| 2. I show him the ticket. | them. |
| 3. He does it: they don't do | 7. Behind us: with her. |
| it. | 8. Between them: against |
| 4. I ought to tell her my | you. |
| name. | 9. Don't drink it (= the |
| 5. I can't give them the | water). |
| money. | 10. He is making it (= the |
| | suit). Here it is. |

Exercise 7 (b)

Replace the *italic* words by pronouns:

1. Dou *ao mendigo* o dinheiro.
2. Mostro a meu pai *o meu fato*.
3. Não fazem *a viagem*.
4. Dão *ao senhor* o seu chapéu.
5. Não debo tomar *o meu guarda-chuva*.

LESSON 8

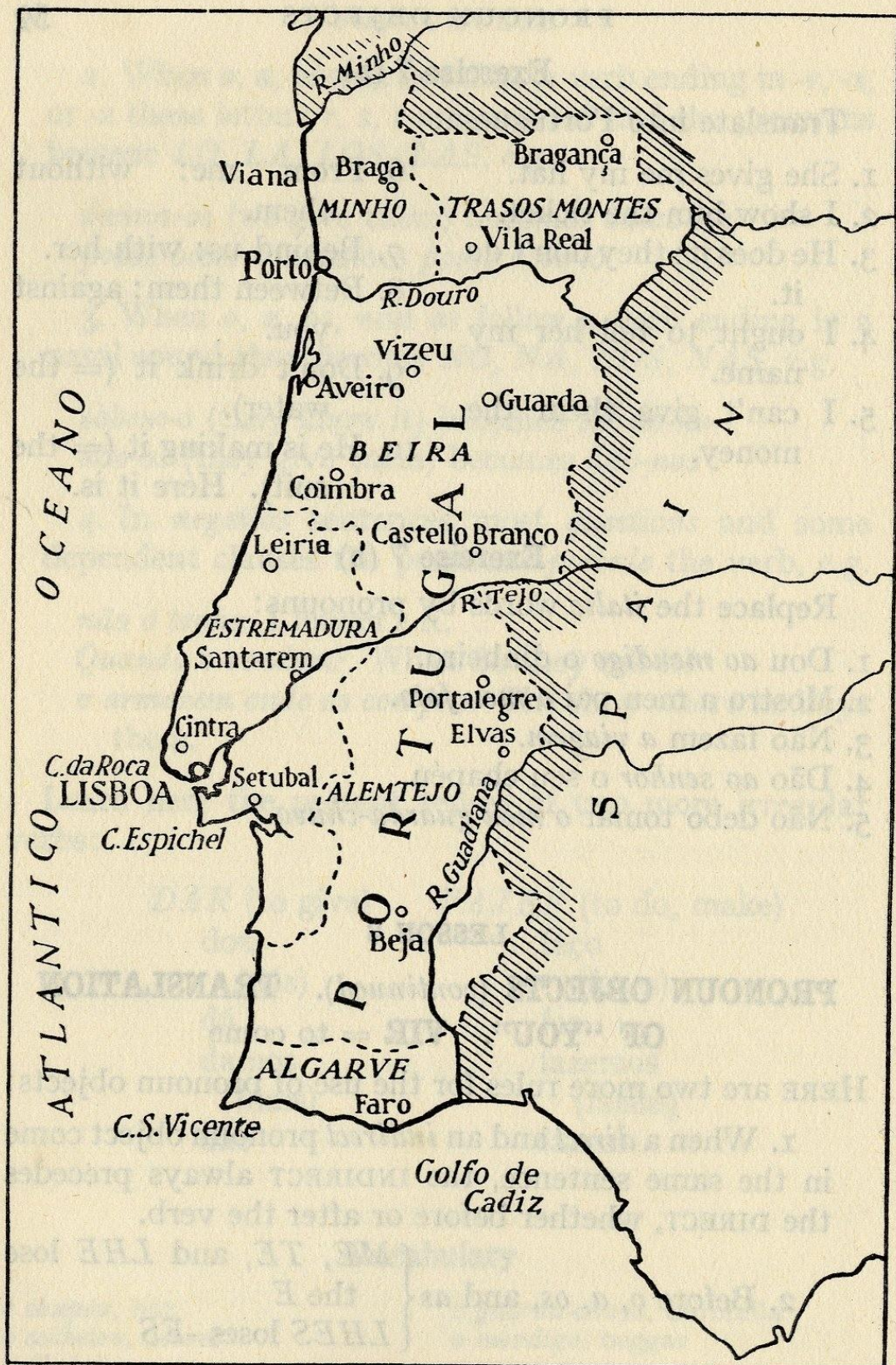
PRONOUN OBJECTS (*continued*). **TRANSLATION**
OF "YOU". VIR = to come

HERE are two more rules for the use of pronoun objects:

1. When a *direct* and an *indirect* pronoun object come in the same sentence, the **INDIRECT** always precedes the **DIRECT**, whether before or after the verb.

2. Before *o, a, os, and as* { *ME, TE, and LHE* lose
the *E*
LHES loses *-ES*

The *s* of *nos* and *vos* disappears before another pronoun.



Examples:

dá-mo, he gives to me

diz-no-lo, he tells it to us

não lho dou, I don't give it to him (her, them)

quero dar-lhos, I want to give him (her, them) them.

[For order of pronouns with relative pronouns, perfect and future tenses, see Lessons 11, 12, and 13.]

Note that after the preposition *DE* the following combinations occur:

DE + ele, ela, eles, elas become *dele, dela, deles, delas*

COM (with) makes the compounds *COMIGO* (with me) and *CONNOSCO* (with us).

Translation of "You"

To assist in reading the following forms of "YOU" (all used with the 3rd pers. sing. or pl. of the verb) are given. The student should continue to use only the forms *o senhor, o senhora* given in Lesson 3.

Vossa(s) Excelência(s) [V.Ex.^{a(s)}]: In polite conversation, especially in Brazil, abbreviated to *vossência(s)*. In formal correspondence.

Vossa(s) Mercê(s), abbreviated *você(s)* [V^{e(s)}]: Used among friends and to workmen, particularly in Brazil.

Vossa(s) Senhoria(s) [V.S.^{a(s)}]: Only in formal and commercial correspondence.

Ex.^a *Senhora Dona + full name*: In correspondence, addressing a lady.

Minha senhora: For "madame" in polite society.

O senhor doutor, capitão, etc.: "How are you, doctor, captain?" etc.—in address.

Senhores e amigos, followed by *o nosso amigo, os nossos amigos*: "Dear Sirs" in commercial letters;
= "you" in body of letter.

Learn now the present tense of another irregular verb
VIR, to come:

venho

(vens)

vem

vimos

(vindes)

vêm

Exercise 8 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. You have to bring the luggage here.
2. He is coming with his son.
3. He gives the beggar the money.
4. I tell the manager my name.
5. We show the driver our tickets.

Exercise 8 (b)

Repeat Ex. 8 (a), replacing all the nouns by pronouns.

Exercise 8 (c)

Put into Portuguese:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. He sells them to her. | 4. He sends us it. |
| 2. He gives them to them. | 5. They are coming with |
| 3. They show them (dir. obj.). | us. |

LESSON 9

IMPERFECT AND PAST DEFINITIVE TENSES

So far only the Present Tense has been used. In reading and speaking two more tenses are required at this point.

Study the following sentences:

(a) I was saying.

He used to live here.

I dined there every day.

The verbs "was saying", "used to live", "dined" are INCOMPLETED, CONTINUOUS, or REPEATED actions and are in the IMPERFECT tense. Note that "was —ing", "were —ing" and "used to —" always denote this tense.

(b) He fell down the steps.

The sun rose whilst we were watching.

The verbs "fell" and "rose" are COMPLETED actions and are in the PAST DEFINITE tense. Note that a Past Definite often interrupts a continuous action (Imperf.) as in sentence 2. Note also the *question form* of the past definite: "Did he fall?"

Here are the Portuguese equivalents:

Imperfect of the Three Regular Conjugations

-AR verbs

(e.g. *falar*)

-ER and -IR verbs

(e.g. *vender, partir*)

I was speaking, etc

I was selling, was starting off, etc.

fal { -AVA
 (avas)
 -AVA
 -ÁVAMOS
 (-áveis)
 -AVAM

vend part { -IA
 (-ias)
 -IA
 -ÍAMOS
 (-íeis)
 -IAM

Past Definite

-AR verbs
(e.g. *usar*)
I used, etc.

us { $\begin{cases} \text{-EI} \\ \text{(-aste)} \\ \text{-OU} \\ \text{-ÁMOS} \\ \text{(-astes)} \\ \text{-ARAM} \end{cases}$

-ER verbs
(e.g. *beber*)
I drank, etc.

beb { $\begin{cases} \text{-I} \\ \text{-(este)} \\ \text{-EU} \\ \text{-EMOS} \\ \text{(-estes)} \\ \text{-ERAM} \end{cases}$

-IR verbs
(e.g. *repetir*)
I repeated, etc.

repet { $\begin{cases} \text{-I} \\ \text{(-iste)} \\ \text{-IU} \\ \text{-IMOS} \\ \text{(-istes)} \\ \text{-IRAM} \end{cases}$

Vocabulary

achar, to find
chegar, to arrive
descrever, to describe
então, then
gastar, to spend
a história, story
o ovo, egg
a manhã, morning

ontem, yesterday
pousar, to put down
o relógio, watch
repetir, to repeat
usar, to use
vestir, to put on
o viajante, traveller
a viagem, journey

Exercise 9 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. I bought a watch.
2. Did you repeat the story?
3. The traveller was describing his journey.
4. They used the telephone every day.
5. We spent a lot of money yesterday.
6. His son found the money.
7. Then I put down the telephone.
8. I used to drink wine.
9. The train was starting off when we arrived.
10. I invited him.

Exercise 9 (b)

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Meu pai vestia o seu fato quando chegámos.
2. (Eu) comia um ovo pela manhã.

3. Ela me visitava cada mês.
4. A mulher tornou a ler a carta.
5. Começava o médico a escrever o meu nome quando pousou o lápis.

LESSON 10

IMPERFECT AND PAST DEFINITIVE TENSES (*continued*).
CONJUNCTIONS

OF the comparatively few irregular Portuguese verbs, only one or two are irregular in the Imperfect tense. These should be learnt now:

<i>SER</i>	<i>TER</i>	<i>IR</i>	<i>VIR</i>
era	tinha	ia	vinha
(eras)	(tinhas)	(ias)	(vinhas)
era	tinha	ia	vinha
éramos	tínhamos	íamos	vínhamos
(éreis)	(tínheis)	(íeis)	(vínheis)
eram	tinham	iam	vinham

Irregular Past Definite forms can be learnt gradually by reading and from the reference section. At this point the following should be memorised:

IR and *SER*

(these have the
same form)

	<i>FAZER</i>	<i>DIZER</i>
fui	fiz	disse
(foste)	(fizeste)	(disseste)
foi	fêz	disse
fomos	fizemos	dissemos
(fostes)	(fizestes)	(dissestes)
foram	fizeram	disseram

Conjunctions

Sentences such as "We reached the station. The train left" are made far more effective when joined by a word such as "before" or "after". Such words are *conjunctions*. Memorise the following list:

<i>e</i> , and	<i>ainda que</i> , although
<i>mas</i> , but	<i>com</i> , as
<i>(de) que</i> , that	<i>porque</i> , because
<i>logo que</i> , as soon as	<i>quando</i> , when
<i>enquanto</i> , while	<i>senão</i> , or else

It is useful to note at this point that the verb *ficar* (to remain) is commonly used in Portuguese in the sense of "to be", e.g. *ficou assombrado*, "he was amazed".

Vocabulary

o aeródromo, aerodrome
o aeroporto, airport
a afluência, crowd
o avião, plane
caro, dear
a conta, bill
a direcção, direction
domingo, Sunday
entrar, go in
o escritório, office

estar para + INFIN., to be about to —
a gente, people
muito, very
sair, to leave (+ *de*)
o sobretudo, overcoat
o táxi, taxi
a vez, time, occasion
talvez, perhaps
à pressa, hurriedly

Exercise 10 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. When I left the hotel they gave me my bill.
2. I went to that hotel, although it was very dear.
3. Did you come yesterday?
4. I know that the porter had my luggage.
5. When we went into the room she was sleeping.

Translate into English:

6. Foram à estação.
7. Disseram-lhe que devia esperar.
8. Fui telefonar ao meu amigo.
9. Entrámos no escritório, porque queríamos pagar a conta.
10. Foi buscar meu irmão a sua bagagem.

Exercise 10 (b)

Read the following passage aloud and translate it into English:

Eram 5 horas de tarde quando me disseram pelo telefone que o avião que partiu de manhã de Inglaterra estava para chegar a Lisboa. Tomei à pressa o meu chá, vesti o sobretudo e saí em direcção ao aeroporto de Sacavém, donde chegava naquele dia o meu amigo Smith, que visitava Portugal pela primeira vez. Chamei um táxi que pasava e em cinco minutos me pôs (= put down) no aerodrómo. Havia grande afluência de gente, talvez porque era domingo.

Exercise 10 (c)

Answer the following questions in Portuguese:

1. A que aeroporto chegou o avião?
2. Quem visitava Portugal?
3. Quantos minutos levou o táxi a pôr-me no aeródromo?
4. Que bebia quando ouvi a telefone?
5. Porque havia grande afluência de gente?

LESSON 11

RELATIVE PRONOUNS . USEFUL EXPRESSIONS (I).

"I am staying at the hotel. The hotel is near the station."

These sentences are obviously more effective in the following form:

"I am staying at the hotel {which is near the
that
station."

The words "which" and "that" are *relative pronouns*: like conjunctions, they join sentences. For persons, "who" or "whom" would be used.

In Portuguese *QUE* can be used in all these cases, e.g.

a mulher que falava o homen que foi a casa
uma senhora que vi os libros que comprei
o amigo de que falo

(Note its use in Ex. 10 (b) above.)

N.B. *Que* can never be omitted. Thus, *o dinheiro QUE tenho*, "the money I have".

Although *QUE* is the commonest relative pronoun and virtually the only one used in speech, a few other forms will be found in writing and are given here, largely for reference:

(i) *QUEM* (invariable), who, whom, referring to *persons* only, and preceded by *a* when the object of a verb, e.g.

a rapariga a quem encontrei, the girl (whom) I met

(ii) *O QUAL, A QUAL*
OS QUAIS, AS QUAIS } who, whom (best
avoided by the beginner).

OS *QUAIS* and AS *QUAIS* replace *QUEM* in the plural, e.g.

os homens com OS *QUAIS* falamos ontem.

and are used after *poco*, *muito* and numerals, e.g.

as maçãs das quais comi uma, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one} \\ \text{few} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array} \right\}$ of which I ate

(iii) *CUJO*, *CUJA*, *CUJOS*, *CUJAS* = "whose" and agree in number and gender with the thing possessed and not with the possessor. They are used only in writing. E.g.

o homen cuja casa . . . o hotel cujos quartos . . .

In a relative clause note that *pronoun objects precede* the verb, e.g.

a viagem para que me dão conselho, the journey about which they give me advice

Useful Expressions (1)

The following list should be memorised:

Até logo. Good-bye (for the present).

Adeus. Good-bye.

Bom dia or *Bons dias*. Good morning.

Boas tardes. Good afternoon or evening.

Boas noites. Good night.

Que pena! What a pity!

Cuidado! Look out!

Como está o Sr? How are you?

Muito bem. Very well.

Obrigado. Thank you.

Sinto muito. I am very sorry.

O que há de novo? What news have you?
Estimo muito vê-lo. I am glad to see you.
Olá Senhor —! I say, Mr. —!
com licença, with your permission
um bilhete de ida e volta, a return ticket
com todo o gosto, with great pleasure
Que lhe parece? What do you think (of it)?
Não há remédio. It can't be helped.
Que quer o senhor dizer? What do you mean?

Exercise 11 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. Have you the money with which to buy a return ticket?
2. We went to the village (*a aldeia*) which our friends visited yesterday.
3. The bill which I paid; the doctor whom we called.
4. He bought the book of which I was speaking.
5. In Portugal there are wines, few of which we drank.
6. The eggs they gave us were good.

Exercise 11 (b)

Translate into English:

1. O fato que traz (*trazer*=to wear) o seu pai é negro.
2. Acabo de ler os jornais que me enviou.
3. O porteiro a quem chamou está aqui.
4. Comprou varios libros cujos nomes não conheço (*conhecer*, to know).

LESSON 12

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. VER = to see.**IDIOMATIC USES OF VERBS**

The usual ways of forming the *comparative* and *superlative* of adjectives in English are:

- (i) Add -ER and -EST to the adjective, e.g.
poor, poorER, poorEST.
- (ii) Put MORE and MOST before the adjective, e.g.
beautiful, MORE beautiful, MOST beautiful.

Portuguese uses the second method, even with adjectives such as "poor".

The COMPARATIVE therefore is:

"MAIS (adjective) QUE" = "ADJECTIVE + ER THAN"

e.g. *Meu tio é mais pobre que o seu* (poorer than his).
Esta rapariga é mais linda que aquela (prettier than . . .).

Learn also:

"LESS (adjective) THAN" = "MENOS (adjective) QUE"

e.g. *Este caminho é menos áspero que aquele* (less rough than).

"AS (adjective) AS" = "TÃO (adjective) COMO"

e.g. *Sou tão estudioso como Carlos* (as studious as).

The SUPERLATIVE is formed by putting $\left. \begin{matrix} O(S) \\ A(S) \end{matrix} \right\} MAIS$ before the adjective:

e.g. *as raparigas as mais lindas* } *da cidade =*
o mendigo o mais pobre }
the prettiest } in the town
the poorest }

(For "the least" use *o menos*, e.g. *o menos cansado*, the least tired.)

Note also the so-called "absolute superlative", in which NO comparison is involved, e.g. "This woman is most beautiful" (= extremely beautiful). In Portuguese this is formed by adding $\left. \begin{array}{l} -\text{ÍSSIMO} \\ -\text{ÍSSIMA} \end{array} \right\}$ to the adjectives, e.g. *lindíssima* (note the *o* of *lindo* is dropped).

[In this form a few adjectives undergo minor spelling changes, e.g. *rico*, *riquíssimo*.]

Irregular Comparison

A few common adjectives, such as "good", "better", have irregular forms in Portuguese and should be memorised:

bom, good; *melhor*, better; *o(a) melhor*, *ótimo*,
boníssimo, (best)

mau, bad; *pior*, worse; *o(a) pior*, *péssimo*, *malíssimo*,
worst

grande, big; *maior*, bigger; *o(a) maior*, *máximo*,
grandíssimo, biggest

pequeno, small; *menor*, less; *o(a) menor*, *mínimo*,
pequeníssimo, least

alto (high) and *baixo* (low) sometimes have "superior" and "inferior" for "higher" and "lower".

Learn the irregular present tense of the verb *VER* = to see:

vejo

(vês)

vê

vemos

(vêdes)

vêem

Idiomatic Uses of Verbs

A number of useful idiomatic phrases are made with common verbs that have already been given. *DAR* and *FAZER* are the basis of the following:

- dar um passeio*, to go for a walk
- dar os bons dias*, to bid good day
- dar a uma, as cinco*, to strike one, five, etc.
- dar para (a rua, etc.)*, to look on (the street, etc.) (of windows)
- fazer compras*, to go shopping
- fazer calor, frio*, to be hot, cold
- vento, bom (mau)*, windy, good (bad)
- tempo*, weather

Vocabulary

cálido, hot
cómodo, comfortable
doce, sweet
o emprego, post, job
escolher, to choose
fechar, to close
frio, cold
a fruta, fruit
a irmã, sister
a janela, a window

a laranja, orange
o malão, trunk
o melão, melon
o mercado, market
pesado, heavy
puro, pure
o relógio, clock, watch
a rua, street
velho, old

Exercise 12 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. Those oranges are sweeter than this melon.
2. My trunk is the heaviest on the train.
3. His sister went shopping yesterday in the market.
4. He wanted to close the window that looked on to the garden.
5. The clock struck five while I was waiting at the station.

6. Choose a better job!
7. It is colder at night.
8. We have the most comfortable room in the hotel.
9. They saw the oldest man in the village.
10. The water was hotter yesterday.

Exercise 12 (b)

Translate into English:

1. O seu quarto é menos cómodo que o meu.
2. Não dei um passeio ao longo da rua.
3. No mercado vendiam as melhores laranjas.
4. Tenho 18 anos, mas minha irmã é mais velha.
5. Bebe água puríssima.

LESSON 13

FUTURE TENSE AND CONDITIONAL. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS (II)

THE Future Tense (I *shall* go, etc.) and the Conditional (I *would* see, etc.) are very easy to learn.

Future

All regular verbs, no matter which conjugation, and most other verbs, add to the INFINITIVE these endings:

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| -ei | (This is really the Present Tense of |
| (-ás) | <i>haver</i> without the <i>h</i> .) |
| -á | |
| -emos | |
| (-eis) | |
| -ão | |

Conditional

Regular verbs of all three conjugations, and most others add to the INFINITIVE these endings:

-ia (These are the endings used to make the
(-ias) IMPERFECT of -ER and -IR verbs.)

-ia

-íamos

(-íeis)

-iam

Examples:

falarEI, I shall speak

escolherÃO, they will choose

beberíAMOS, we would drink

repetirIA, he would repeat

The only irregular forms to be learnt occur in *DIZER* and *FAZER*.

{shall } say {direi } etc. {shall } do {farei } etc.
{would } {diria } {would } {faria }

These are really shortened forms of *dizerei*, *fazeria*, etc.

It is a peculiarity of Portuguese that *pronoun objects* are inserted between the STEM and the ENDINGS of the Future and Conditional.

Thus:

"they will speak to me" becomes *falar-me-ão*

"I shall repeat it" becomes *repeti-lo-(h)ei* (= *repetir-o-ei*) *

"we would sell them" becomes *vendê-los-íamos*
(= *vender-os-íamos*)

* Note that the *h* sometimes returns in this form of the future.

Useful Expressions (2)

Here is a further list of useful expressions to be memorised:

Desculpe-me! Excuse me!

Toque. Press (the bell).

Puxe. Pull.

em panne, broken down (of cars, etc.)

saída, way out, exit

entrada, way in

Paragem (facultativa). (Request) stop.

Faça o favor de dizer-me . . . Please tell me . . .

Quando estará pronto? When will it be ready?

Quanto tempo levará? How long will it take?

E proibido fumar. No smoking.

Numa só direcção. One way street.

Passagem proibida. No thoroughfare.

Estacionamento permitido. Parking allowed.

proibido.

prohibited.

Fique com o resto. Keep the change.

Vocabulary

apanhar, to catch

barato, cheap

o bilhete postal, postcard

dever, to owe

o quiosque de telefone, call-box

o porte, postage

Exercise 13 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. If we do not run we shall not catch the train.
2. We shall not catch it.
3. I shall drink the water: I shall drink it.
4. He will show them to us.
5. We would invite her.
6. If the car is broken down you will have to look for a garage.

7. If there anyone here who speaks English?
8. I would like to see a cheaper hat.
9. I will take this room.
10. How much do we owe you?

Exercise 13 (b)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. Please tell me where I can buy some postcards.
2. Excuse me: is there a telephone-box in the hotel?
3. What is the postage on a letter to England?
4. Are there any letters for me?
5. When he received the postcard, he was shocked.

LESSON 14

REFLEXIVE VERBS. TRANSLATION OF "MUST" AND "HAVE TO"

I blame myself. We amuse ourselves.
They deceive themselves.

These three verbs are *reflexive*, i.e. the objects "myself", "ourselves", "themselves" refer to the same person as the subjects "I", "we" and "they".

The Present Tense of *lavar-se*, "to wash oneself", will serve as an example in Portuguese:

lavo-ME	lavámo-NOS (= lavamos)
(lavas-te)	(lavais-vos)
lava-SE	lavam-SE

The pronouns are, of course, the same in other tenses:

acostumbraram-se, they accustomed themselves

lavava-me, I was washing myself

Note that *SE* can mean "himself", "herself", "itself", "yourself(ves)", "themselves", "oneself", and "one another".

There are two more important facts about reflexive verbs:

1. The reflexive form is often used to express the PASSIVE. Thus,

CHAMO-ME (lit. "I call myself"), "I am called".

APRAZEM-SE (lit. "They please themselves"), "they are pleased"

2. A number of verbs are reflexive in Portuguese but not in English, e.g.

atrever-se, to dare *queixar-se*, to complain

disfrutar-se de, to enjoy

"MUST" and "HAVE TO"

Several verbs are used in Portuguese to express the ideas "must" and "have to". The following list will meet all likely needs:

haver de, e.g. *há de ir*, he is bound to go, is going to go (often has to go)

ter de, e.g. *tem de pagar*, he has to (must) pay (indicating sheer necessity)

dever, e.g. (a) *deve estar aqui*, he must be here (supposition); (b) *deve fazê-lo*, he must do it (as a duty)

haver que, e.g. *ainda há que fazer*, we still *have* (work)
to do

tener a, e.g. *tenho uma carta a escrever*, I *have* a letter
to write

precisar de, e.g. *preciso de apressar-me*, I *have* (need)
to hurry.

The table below is given for reference:

Contractions of Prepositions with Demonstratives

de + êste	= deste	em + êste	= neste
de + esta	= desta	em + esta	= nesta
de + êstes	= destes	em + êstes	= nestes
de + estas	= destas	em + estas	= nestas
de + êsse	= desse	em + êsse	= nesse
de + essa	= dessa	em + essa	= nessa
de + êsses	= desses	em + êsses	= nesses
de + essas	= dessas	em + essas	= nessas
de + aquele	= daquele	em + aquele	= naquele
de + aquela	= daquela	em + aquela	= naquela
de + aqueles	= daqueles	em + aqueles	= naqueles
de + aquelas	= daquelas	em + aquelas	= naquelas
de + isto	= disto	em + isto	= nisto
de + isso	= disso	em + isso	= nisso
de + aquilo	= daquilo	em + aquilo	= naquilo
	a + aquele	= àquele	
	a + aquela	= àquela	
	a + aqueles	= àqueles	
	a + aquelas	= àquelas	
	a + aquilo	= àquilo	

Vocabulary

<i>afastar-se</i> , to go away	<i>o lugar</i> , place, seat
<i>animado</i> , lively	<i>a mala</i> , trunk
<i>aprazer-se</i> , to be pleased	<i>morar</i> , to live, reside
<i>aproximar-se</i> , to approach	<i>o noivo</i> , fiancé
<i>arrepender-se de</i> , to regret	<i>a noiva</i> , fiancée
<i>aviar-se</i> , to hurry	<i>notar</i> , to notice
<i>avistar-se</i> , to catch sight of each other	<i>os parentes</i> , relatives
<i>a avó</i> , grandmother	<i>passar-se</i> , to happen
<i>o avô</i> , grandfather	<i>a pista de aterragem</i> , runway
<i>cruzar-se</i> , to cross	<i>recém</i> , recently
<i>demorar-se</i> , to stay, delay	<i>regressar</i> , to return
<i>cansar-se</i> , to get tired	<i>o rio</i> , river
<i>casar-se</i> , to get married	<i>seguinte</i> , following
<i>cheio</i> , full	<i>a sobrinha</i> , niece
<i>o empregado</i> , employé (porter)	<i>o sobrinho</i> , nephew
<i>o grupo</i> , group	<i>a transmissão</i> , broadcast
<i>interromper</i> , interrupt	<i>tratar-se de</i> , to deal with, be a matter of
<i>ir-se embora</i> , to go away	<i>vago</i> , empty
<i>já</i> , immediately, already	<i>a vista de olhos</i> , glance, look
<i>lançar</i> , to cast, throw	<i>à minha volta</i> , around me
<i>a língua</i> , language	

Exercise 14 (a)

Translate into English:

1. As línguas em que se fazem transmissões da B.B.C., são as seguintes:

<i>africano</i>	<i>espanhol</i>	<i>italiano</i>	<i>servo-croata</i>
<i>albanês</i>	<i>finlandês</i>	<i>luxemburguês</i>	<i>singalês</i>
<i>alemão</i>	<i>flamengo</i>	<i>malaio</i>	<i>slovaco</i>
<i>árabe</i>	<i>francês</i>	<i>maltês</i>	<i>sloveno</i>
<i>árabe-marroquino</i>	<i>grêgo</i>	<i>marate</i>	<i>sueco</i>
<i>bengali</i>	<i>grêgo-chipriota</i>	<i>norueguês</i>	<i>siamês</i>
<i>búlgaro</i>	<i>gujarati</i>	<i>português (para Portugal)</i>	<i>tamíl</i>
<i>burmês</i>	<i>holandês</i>	<i>português (para o Brasil)</i>	<i>turco</i>
<i>checo</i>	<i>húngaro</i>	<i>polaco</i>	
<i>chinês</i>	<i>industano</i>	<i>persa</i>	
<i>dinamarquês</i>	<i>islândico</i>	<i>romeno</i>	

2. A gente deve aviar-se. O comboio está cheio. Não há nenhum lugar vago.
3. O comboio demora-se muito porque há tanta gente.
4. Já se vai embora o comboio.
5. A avó e o avô casaram-se há muito tempo.
6. Avistaram-se pela primeira vez em Viana perto do rio.
7. Ficam noivos (noivo e noiva). Isto aprazeu aos parentes.
8. Casaram-se em Lisboa e regressaram a Viana.
9. Moraram em Santarém perto das suas famílias: o pai, a mãe, dois tios, três tias, quatro sobrinhas, e um sobrinho pequenino.
10. Nunca se arrependeram de escolher uma casa ali.
11. Não se cansam de falar dessa casa.

Exercise 14 (b)

Answer in Portuguese:

1. Como se chama a língua que se fala em França?
2. Quando se casaram a avó e o avô?
3. Porque se aprazeram os parentes?
4. Porque é que a gente se deve aviar?
5. Porque se demora o comboio?

Translate into Portuguese:

6. Where are my nephews? They must be at home.
7. You must have a ticket for the train.
8. They are bound to catch sight of each other now (já).

Exercise 14 (c)

Read aloud and translate into English:

Enquanto o meu amigo Smith se afastava em direcção à estação lancei uma vista de olhos ao que se passava à minha volta. Vários grupos animados, seguidos de

empregados com malas, davam-me a entender que se travata de viajantes recém-chegados e suas famílias. Notei que as quatro grandes pistas de aterragem se cruzavam precisamente ao centro do aeródromo. Interrompi as minhas observações porque minha sobrinha se aproximava.

LESSON 15

PERFECT, PLUPERFECT AND PAST ANTERIOR TENSES. THE VERB "TO KNOW". PÔR, "TO PUT"

THE Perfect and Pluperfect tenses are made as in English, i.e. the Past Participle (see Lesson 4) is added to the appropriate part of the verb "to have". *TER* is the verb used in Portuguese for this purpose.

Thus:

I have given, etc. (PERFECT), *tenho dado*, etc.

I had waited, etc. (PLUPERFECT), *tinha esperado*, etc.

I shall have paid, etc. (FUT. PERF.), *terei pagado*, etc.

I would have drunk, etc. (COND. PERF.), *teria bebido*, etc.

Students who know French must note that Portuguese does NOT employ the Perfect Tense in saying, for example, "I *saw* him this morning". "Saw" in such a sentence is in the Past Definite.

The following three points must be learnt before using the above tenses:

- i. The past participle remains invariable, whatever the subject.

tem dado, temos dado, terão dado

2. The subject must not be placed between the two verbs.

O senhor tem visto? Have you seen?

Tem ido o seu amigo? Has his friend gone?

3. Pronoun objects ARE placed between the two verbs.

Tinha-lhe dado . . . I had given him . . .

Tenho-o comprado. I have bought it.

In reading, "HAD received, seen", etc., will be found rendered not only by the Pluperfect Tense given above but also by the Portuguese Past Anterior Tense. Thus *mal tinha chegado*, "hardly had he arrived", and *viram* (Past Anterior), "they had seen". The beginner may consider the Pluperfect and the Past Anterior as alternative forms: in practice, both have the same meaning and both are sometimes called "Pluperfect".

The endings of the Past Anterior for all regular verbs are as follows:

			-AR verbs	-ER verbs	-IR verbs
fal	{		-ara	-era	-ira
			(-aras)	(-eras)	(-iras)
			-ara	-era	-ira
			-áramos	-êramos	-íramos
			(-áreis)	(-êreis)	(-íreis)
			-aram	-eram	-iram
com	{				
part	{				

(For the Past Anterior of irregular verbs, consult the reference section.)

In sentences such as "I know *that* it is true", "he knows *what* to do, *where* to go", etc., "he knows the *answer*", *SABER* must be used.

When "to know" means "to be acquainted with", "to recognise" (particularly with PERSONS and sometimes with places), *CONHECER* must be used.

POR, to Put

This verb (originally *pôer*) occurs very frequently, and the following tenses should be learnt now:

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Past Definite</i>
ponho	punha	pus
(pões)	(punhas)	(puseste)
põe	punha	pôs
pomos	punhamos	pusemos
(pondes)	(punheis)	(pusestes)
põem	punham	puseram

Vocabulary

emprestar, to lend
a esquina, corner
o hóspede, guest
o quadro, picture

a tesoura, (pair of) scissors
trabalhar, to work
o velhote, old man
o vizinho, neighbour

Exercise 15 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. Do you know this old man?
2. I knew that he had bought the picture.
3. Why has he bought it?
4. I have lent him the money.
5. We ought to know our neighbours.

Exercise 15 (b)

Translate into English:

1. Partiram quando chegamos.
2. Não conhecemos os hóspedes.
3. Teria tomado a tesoura.
4. Esperaram à esquina mas não vieram os seus amigos.
5. Sei que trabalharam todo o dia.

LESSON 16

THE INFINITIVE. PERSONAL INFINITIVE.

TRAVELLERS' VOCABULARY

In all sentences used so far the INFINITIVE following an auxiliary verb has been *invariable*:

vou comprar

queremos saber

vão comprar

não posso ver

A similar invariable infinitive can be used after certain *prepositions*:

necessito um livro para ler, I need a book (in order) to read, for reading

mirou sem ver, he looked without seeing

(Note that the infinitive is equivalent to an English verb ending in -ING.)

The important point in all the above cases is that only ONE person is involved at a time, i.e. in *vou comprar*, "I am going to buy", "I" do the "going" and the "buying"; in *mirou sem ver*, "he" is the subject of both the "looking" and the "seeing".

An interesting difficulty arises when two persons are involved at the same time, e.g. *I heard them laugh(ing)*: *they saw us pass(ing)*: *we arrived without you knowing*.

In Portuguese a form of the infinitive with special endings, peculiar to this language, is used in such cases.

This "personal infinitive" can best be explained in the following way: "I heard them laugh(ing)", "they saw us pass(ing)", "I saw you come (coming)" can be understood as "I heard THEIR laughing", "they saw OUR passing", "I saw YOUR coming".

If *RIR*, = to laugh, then

THEIR laughing = *rirEM* (also = your + os
OUR laughing = *rirMOS* senhores)
YOUR laughing = *rirDES*
(familiar)

Similarly, "our passing" = *passarMOS* and "your coming" = *virDES*.

Learn these endings -*MOS*, -*DES* and -*EM* and add them to any infinitive when needed.

[Note that there is NO ending for

"MY, HIS, HER }
YOUR (sing.) } passing", etc.

Thus:

on seeing {him do } this, they were sorry, *a vista*
 {his doing }

dêle fazer isso, se arrependeram

after my receiving the letter, he went away, *depois*
de eu recibir a carta, se afastou.]

There is a form with *tu*: "thy seeing", *virES*, but along with other "familiar" forms of "you" this should be avoided by the beginner.

Travellers' Vocabulary

The following is a useful list of words:

a chemist's, <i>uma farmácia</i>	a lavatory, <i>uma toilet</i>
the post-office, <i>o correio</i>	the park, <i>o parque</i>
the hospital, <i>o hospital</i>	the museum, <i>o museu</i>
the police-station, <i>a esquadra de</i> <i>polícia</i>	a restaurant, <i>um restaurante</i>
the "zoo", <i>o jardim zoológico</i>	the monument, <i>o monumento</i>
the square, <i>a praça</i>	a parcel, <i>um pacote</i>
the taxi, <i>o taxi</i>	a laundry, <i>uma lavandaria</i>
stamps, <i>os selos</i>	the dining-car, <i>o vagão-</i> <i>restaurante</i>
the customs, <i>a alfândega</i>	the waiting-room, <i>a sala de</i> <i>espera</i>
a sleeping berth, <i>uma cama</i>	
the Underground, <i>o Metropoli-</i> <i>tano</i>	

Exercise 16 (a)

Give the English for:

1. Sem gozarmos da música.
2. Entrei sem me verem os senhores.
3. Notou passarmos.
4. Passei sem os ver.
5. Passei sem me verdes.

Exercise 16 (b)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. I heard them singing.
2. He lives without working.
3. I can't see them.
4. I have enough money to buy a watch.
5. There is a chance (*a probabilidade*) of their being punished (*punidos*).
6. Where is there a good restaurant?
7. I have several parcels with me.
8. We want two berths.
9. I want to send some shirts to the laundry.
10. Where is the nearest post-office?

LESSON 17**OTHER USES OF THE INFINITIVE**

Two further uses of the infinitive must be known:

1. *Ao* + infinitive = "upon —ing", e.g. *Ao ir*, "upon going".

It will be seen that this expresses "When (any person) goes }
went }". Thus:

Ao ir, pagará. When he goes, he will pay.

Ao ir, pago. When I go, I pay.

Ao ir, pagaram. When they went, they paid.

Note that the *Personal Infinitive* too can be used in this way:

Ao irem, pago. When they go, I pay.

Ao partirmos, chegou o nosso amigo. When we left, our friend arrived.

2. *A* + infinitive expresses "if", e.g.

A crer isto, não teria mais confiança nele. If I believed that, I would have no more confidence in him.

Many useful verbs such as *alegrar-se*, "to be glad", can be followed by the infinitive of another verb, but *DE* has to be placed between them.

Alegro-me DE ver a minha mulher. I am glad to see my wife.

Some of these verbs were mentioned in Lesson 6. Here is a fuller list of verbs followed by *DE*:

(a) Reflexive verbs—

alegrar-se de, to be glad to

cansar-se de, to get tired of

esquecer-se de, to forget to

lembrar-se de, to remember to

tratar-se de, to be a question of

(b) Others—

acabar de, to have just

deixar de, to cease to

impedir de, to prevent from

ter
haver } *de*, to have to

cessar de, to cease to

gostar de, to like to

precisar de, to need to

The following verbs require *A* :

(a) Reflexive verbs—

acostumar-se a, to accustom one's self to

animar-se a, to pluck up courage to

meter-se
por-se } *a*, to begin, set about to

decidir-se a, to decide to

apressar-se a, to hasten to

tardar-se a, to be slow to

(b) Others—

aconselhar a, to advise to

aprender a, to learn to

convidar a, to invite to

ensinar a, to teach to

principiar a, to begin to

vir a, to happen to

ajudar a, to help to

começar a, to begin to

continuar a, to continue to

obrigar a, to oblige to

tornar a
voltar a } to do . . . again

Note also the idiomatic use of *andar a* and *estar a* :

Que anda a fazer? What is he (in the course of) doing?

Está a ler um jornal. He is (busy) reading a paper.

Learn also *ocupar-se EM*: *ocupa-se em escrever*, he is busy writing.

Exercise 17 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

- i. When the travellers entered the station, the train had left.

2. They have just invited me to take coffee in the square.
3. The dog began to run.
4. He will remember to visit us.
5. The old man ceased to laugh.
6. If we said that, we should be sorry.
7. I have given up smoking.
8. When we spoke, the neighbours understood.
9. What is your brother writing?
10. He is busy helping George with his exercise.

Exercise 17 (b)

Translate into English:

1. Gosta o senhor de estar em Lisboa?
2. Os viajantes principiaram a sair do taxi.
3. Obrigaram-na a sair.
4. Andavam a buscar um médico.
5. Aprendo a falar português.

LESSON 18

PASSIVE VOICE. POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

VOICE is the form of the verb which shows whether the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action, or the receiver of the action expressed by the verb.

If the subject is the agent, the doer of the action, the verb is in the *active voice*.

If the subject is the receiver of the action, the verb is in the *passive voice*. Thus, in: *O jardineiro cortou a árvore* (The gardener cut the tree), the verb *cortou* is in the active voice, for the subject of the sentence was the doer of the action.

But in: *A árvore foi cortada pelo jardineiro* (The tree

was cut by the gardener), the verb *foi cortada* is in the passive voice, for the subject of the sentence was the receiver of the action.

In the passive voice some tense of the verb *SER*, "to be", is always used, and it is always followed by a past participle which agrees with the subject in number and gender. "By" a person is rendered by *POR*. Study:

Eu fui curado pelo médico. I was cured by the doctor.
Os senhores serão curados pelo médico. You will be cured by the doctor.

As árvores serão cortadas amanhã. The trees will be cut down tomorrow.

As dívidas teriam sido reclamadas pelo credor ontem.
The debts would have been claimed by the creditor yesterday.

Estes tecidos e ferragens têm sido importados da Inglaterra. These textiles and hardware have been imported from England.

Many phrases have the same appearance as true passives, but they express no action. They merely express description or state. *ESTAR* (not *ser*) is used in these cases.

(i) *A conta foi paga por mim.* The account was paid by me.

This is in the passive voice, as it expresses an action in which the subject *conta* is the receiver of the action.

(ii) *(Verifiquei que) a conta estava paga.* (I found that) the account was paid.

This is merely a description. "I found that it was all right—it was a paid bill."

Portuguese is a flexible, adaptable language, and various locutions are used as substitutes for the passive voice.

The commonest are:

- (1) The reflexive. (Only possible when "by . . ." is not included.)

Partiu-se uma cadeira = *Uma cadeira foi partida*.

Literally, A chair broke itself = A chair was broken.

Arranjar-se-á o jantar = *O jantar será arranjado*.

Literally, The dinner will fix itself = The dinner will be prepared.

- (2) 3rd person plural of the verb.

Nomearam-no Primeiro Ministro = *Foi nomeado Primeiro Ministro*. They named him Prime Minister = He was appointed Prime Minister.

Position of Adjectives

The general rule is that adjectives *follow* the nouns they describe (see Lesson 4).

The following *always precede* the noun:

meio, half; *muito*, much; *pouco*, small

A few adjectives can be placed *either* before *or* after the noun: these have a different meaning in each case:

novo, e.g. *o advogado novo*, the young (newly-qualified) lawyer

um novo advogado, a new (fresh, different) lawyer

bom, e.g. *um homem bom*, an honest man

um bom homem, a good fellow

certo e.g. *um certo amigo*, a certain friend

um amigo certo, a dependable friend

grande, e.g. *um homem grande*, a tall (big) man

um grande homem, a great man

pobre e.g. *uma mulher pobre*, a poor (poverty-stricken) woman

um pobre homem, a poor (unfortunate) chap

Exercise 18 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. The luggage was carried by a porter.
2. The table was covered with books.
3. All his money was lost.
4. Such big houses are not often sold. (Often = *a miúdo*.)
5. My letter will be received tomorrow.
6. Our bill has been paid.
7. His friend was called Peter (= *Pedro*).
8. The new neighbours had been visited by the doctor.
9. That is not done in Portugal.
10. He was appointed professor (= *professor*).

Vocabulary

ameno, pleasant

o aniversário, birthday

aquecido, heated

assobiar, to whistle

o braço, arm

o brinde, toast (of health)

a cavaqueira, chat, gossip

costumado, usual, customary

festejar, to celebrate

o fogão, stove

o inverno, winter

de mansinho, very gently

regado a, washed down with

Exercise 18 (b)

Translate into English the following passage of more literary Portuguese:

A família do Jorge Aguiar tinha convidado uns amigos para festejar o aniversário de seu filho. Depois dos

brindes costumados, regados a delicioso vinho do Porto, todos se levantaram e dirigiram para a sala de visitas, onde uma atmosfera aquécida por elegante fogão e umas cadeiras de braços convidaram a cavaqueira amena. O vento que assobiava fora lembrava a toda a gente que o inverno ainda não terminara. Uma criada nova serviu o café e alguns licores, fechou a porta de mansinho e saiu.

LESSON 19

ADVERBS. NEGATIVES

ADVERBS modify the meaning of a verb, adjective or other adverb: to sing *sweetly*, a *very* bitter orange, *most* easily.

Kinds of Adverbs

Time. *agora*, now; *ainda*, still; *a miúdo*, often; *antes*, before; *antes de ontem*, *anteontem*, day before yesterday; *cedo*, early; *depois*, afterwards; *então*, then; *hoje*, today; *já*, already; *já não*, no longer; *jamais*, never; *logo*, then, soon; *nunca*, never; *ontem*, yesterday; *pois*, then; *pronto*, soon; *sempre*, always; *tarde*, late; *todavia*, still.

Place. *abaixo*, below; *acima*, above; *acolá*, there; *aí*, there; *além*, beyond; *ali*, there; *ao redor*, around; *aqui*, here; *atrás*, behind; *debaixo*, below; *dentro*, inside; *fora*, outside; *lá*, there; *longe*, far; *perto*, near; *algures*, somewhere.

Manner. *bem*, well; *enfim*, finally; *mal*, bad; *melhor*, better; *pior*, worse; *sequer*, at least.

Degree. *acaso*, perhaps; *ainda*, even; *apenas*, scarcely; *assaz*, sufficiently, rather; *assim*, so; *bastante*, sufficiently; *demais*, too much; *mais*, more; *menos*,

less; *muito*, much; *mui*, much, very; *pouco*, little; *só*, only; *sòmente*, only; *quase*, almost; *também*, also; *tão*, so; *tanto*, so much; *talvez*, perhaps; *não*, no; *nem*, nor; *sim*, yes.

There are numerous adverbial phrases formed by joining together two other parts of speech.

às avessas, upside down; *até aqui*, until now; *daqui em diante*, *daí em diante*, henceforth; *debalde*, in vain; *de cor*, by heart; *de propósito*, purposely; *de quando em quando*, *de vez em quando*, from time to time; *de-vagar*, slowly; *em cima*, above; *em vão*, in vain.

Remember also the important adverbs: *como*, how; *onde*, where; *donde*, whence; *quando*, when; *quanto*, how much.

The Formation of Adverbs

Most adverbs are formed by adding *mente* to the feminine form of the corresponding adjective, just as *ly* is added to the English adjective.

perfeitamente, perfectly, from *perfeito*
claramente, clearly, from *claro*

If the adjective has the same form for both genders, then *-mente* is added to that form, e.g.

feliz, happy; *felizmente*

Adjectives with an *acute* accent change this to a *grave* (') when *-mente* is added, e.g.

fácil, *fácilmente*, *só*, *sòmente*

When more than one adverb is used successively, *mente* is used only after the last adjective.

Trabalha laboriosa e cuidadosamente. He works laboriously and carefully.

Fala clara e rapidamente. He speaks clearly and quickly.

The Position of Adverbs

The adverb precedes the adjective which it modifies.

Muito tarde, very late; *tão caro*, so dear.

The adverb usually follows the verb which it modifies.

Chegará quanto antes. He will arrive as soon as he can.

As meninas gostam muito de flores. The young ladies like flowers very much.

In a few cases the adjective (without *mente*) is used instead of the adverb.

alto, loudly; *baixo*, low; *barato*, cheap(ly); *bastante*, enough; *breve*, short(ly); *caro*, dear(ly); *certo*, certainly; *claro*, clearly; *forte*, strongly; *só*, only; *rápido*, rapidly; *subito*, suddenly.

e.g. *fala alto*, he speaks loudly

Recentemente, "recently", + adjective becomes *recém*, e.g. *recém-nascido*, "newly-born"

Comparison of Adverbs

Like adjectives, adverbs form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *mais* and *o mais*.

A few adverbs have irregular comparative forms.

<i>bem</i> , well	<i>melhor</i> , better	<i>o melhor</i> , best
<i>mal</i> , badly	<i>pior</i> , worse	<i>o pior</i> , worst
<i>muito</i> , much	<i>mais</i> , more	<i>o mais</i> , most

Other comparisons are formed as follows:

tão . . . como, as . . . as

muito, very

mais . . . ((do)que, more . . . than

Negatives

(i) A number of useful words, among them some of the foregoing adverbs, can be considered as substitutes for *não*.

Compare:

(i) *Não revelou o nome.* He did not reveal the name.

(ii) *Nunca revelou o nome.* He never revealed the name.

Like *nunca* are *jamais* (also = never (fut.)), *ninguém*, "no one", *nada*, "nothing", and *nem sequer*, "not even":

Jamais revelará o nome. He will never reveal the name.

Ninguém se atreverá a suspeitar a verdade. No one will dare to suspect the truth.

Nem sequer o canário cantava na sua gaiola de arame.
Not even the canary sang in its wire cage.

Nada poderia interpretar melhor o seu pensamento.
Nothing could better interpret his thought.

(ii) It is important to note that words of this type can also appear AFTER the verb without change of meaning. When this happens *não* must ALSO be used BEFORE the verb. For example, *ninguém se atreverá* and *não se atreverá* *ninguém* both mean "no one will dare". Similarly, *não fala nunca* can be put for "he never speaks".

(iii) A few extremely useful negative expressions are used *only* in this way, with *não* preceding. These are:

não . . . nenhum(a), no, not any

E.g. *Esse menino não cometeu nenhum roubo*. This boy committed no robbery.

não . . . algum(a), no, not any (more emphatic)

E.g. *O gerente não deu resposta alguma*. The manager gave no reply at all.

não . . . senão, nothing but, only

E.g. *O livreiro não tem senão edições baratas*. The bookseller has only cheap editions.

não . . . nem . . . nem, neither . . . nor

E.g. *O médico não morava nem em Ancora nem em Mosteiro*. The doctor lived neither in Ancora nor in Mosteiro.

não . . . mas sim . . ., not A, but B (a complete contrast)

E.g. *Não sai de dia, mas sim de noite*. He doesn't go out by day, but by night.

Vocabulary

aceso, lit
isto, this (thing)
iso } that (thing)
aquilo }
isto é, that is to say . . .
isto convém, that is all right
cuidadoso, careful

feito (Past Participle of *fazer*),
 made
hábil, skilful
o lume, fire
a móvel, piece of furniture
o preço, price
o lavrador, farmer
industrioso, industrious

Exercise 19 (a)

Translate into English:

1. Não o quereria por nenhum preço.
2. Jamais me hei de esquecer daquilo.
3. Os velhotes não se aviam nunca.
4. Comprei caro este automóvel e terei de vende-lo barato.
5. Quando cheguei já estavam acesos os lumes.

Exercise 19 (b)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. Please speak quietly.
2. Farmers work industriously.
3. He will pay dearly (for) it.
4. She went sadly out of the room.
5. The furniture was cleverly and carefully made.

LESSON 20**NUMBERS. MONEY. DATES****Cardinal Numbers**

0	<i>zero</i>	12	<i>doze</i>
1	<i>um, uma</i>	13	<i>treze</i>
2	<i>dois, duas</i>	14	<i>catorze</i>
3	<i>três</i>	15	<i>quinze</i>
4	<i>quatro</i>	16	<i>dezasseis</i>
5	<i>cinco</i>	17	<i>dezassete</i>
6	<i>seis</i>	18	<i>dezoito</i>
7	<i>sete</i>	19	<i>dezanove</i>
8	<i>oito</i>	20	<i>vinte</i>
9	<i>nove</i>	21	<i>vinte e um (a)</i>
10	<i>dez</i>	22	<i>vinte e dois (duas)</i>
11	<i>onze</i>		<i>—and so on</i>

30	<i>trinta</i>	400	<i>quatrocentos (as)</i>
40	<i>quarenta</i>	500	<i>quinhentos (as)</i>
50	<i>cinquenta</i> or <i>cincoenta</i>	600	<i>seiscentos (as)</i>
60	<i>sessenta</i>	700	<i>setecentos (as)</i>
70	<i>setenta</i>	800	<i>oitocentos (as)</i>
80	<i>oitenta</i>	900	<i>novecentos (as)</i>
90	<i>noventa</i>	1,000	<i>mil</i>
100	<i>cem</i>	1,001	<i>mil e um</i>
101	<i>cento e um</i>	2,000	<i>dois mil</i>
200	<i>duzentos (as)</i>	1,000,000	<i>um milhão</i>
300	<i>trezentos (as)</i>	3,000,000	<i>três milhões</i>

Note the following points:

(i) In all numbers such as 45, 67, 82 *e* is placed between the Portuguese words, i.e. *quarenta e cinco*, etc.

(ii) "One" is not translated before *cem* or *mil*. Hence *cem pessoas*, "one hundred persons", *mil artigos*, "one thousand articles".

(iii) Although *cem* means "one hundred", the form *cento* is used whenever 100 is followed by another number.

(iv) *milhão* and *milhões* are followed by *de* before a noun or pronoun:

um milhão de habitantes ou dois milhões deles, a million inhabitants or two million of them

Money

The Portuguese unit of currency is the *escudo*, divided into one hundred *centavos*. It is also regarded theoretically as equal to 1,000 *réis* (pl. of *real*), hence its former name, the *mil-réis*. Thus one *centavo* equals ten *réis*. 1,000 *escudos* is *um conto*.

Some typical amounts would be printed and read as follows:

2\$00 = *dois escudos*

2\$50 = *dois (escudos) cinquenta (centavos)*

1547\$85 = *um conto quinhentos e quarenta e sete escudos e oitenta e cinco centavos.*

The following terms may also be met:

um vintém = 2 centavos uma tostão = 10 centavos

uma coroa = 50 centavos

The unit of currency in Brazil is the cruzeiro = 100 centavos.

Dates

Learn the names of the months and days of the week:

Janeiro

Fevereiro

Março

Abril

Maió

Junho

Julho

Agosto

Setembro

Outubro

Novembro

Dezembro

domingo, Sunday

segunda-feira, Monday

terça-feira, Tuesday

quarta-feira, Wednesday

quinta-feira, Thursday

sexta-feira, Friday

sábado, Saturday

The *first* of the month is *o primeiro*. In the other thirty cases the cardinal number is used.

The date is expressed as in the following examples.

Thursday, March 30th, 1961, *quinta-feira, trinta de Março de mil e novecentos e sessenta e um*

Saturday, 2nd April, 1960, *sábado, dois de Abril de mil e novecentos e sessenta*

(Note that all the English forms "2nd April", "April 2nd", "2nd of April", etc., are given the same form in Portuguese, i.e. *dois de abril*.)

The date at the head of letters, bills, etc., appears as *8 de Março de 1959*, *12 de Junho de 1961*, etc.

Sometimes *o* is placed before the number in the date (*o quinze*, etc.) without changing the meaning.

"On the 15th" is *a quinze* or *no dia quinze*.

There are two ways of asking the date: *A quantos estamos hoje?* and *Que dia do mês é hoje?* The answers would be: *estamos a dez*, etc., and *estamos no primeiro*, etc.

Vocabulary

<i>o almoço</i> , lunch	<i>a meia-garrafa</i> , half bottle
<i>o ananás</i> , pineapple	<i>o hóspede</i> , guest
<i>o pequeno almoço</i> , breakfast	<i>ignorar</i> , not to know
<i>o aposento</i> , room	<i>o imposto</i> , tax
<i>a assistência</i> , relief, help	<i>o leite</i> , milk
<i>avaliar</i> , to make use of	<i>a moeda</i> , coin
<i>a batata</i> , potato	<i>o nível</i> , level
<i>o biscoito</i> , biscuit	<i>a pensão</i> , food and lodging
<i>o cama</i> , bed	<i>o pêssago</i> , peach
<i>o cacau simples</i> , cocoa only	<i>o prato</i> , plate, dish
<i>a compra</i> , purchase	<i>razoável</i> , reasonable, moderate
<i>a conta</i> , account	<i>regular</i> , settle, put in order
<i>o correio</i> , post(age)	<i>regular</i> , adj. ordinary
<i>o desembolso</i> , money paid out of pocket	<i>a roupa brunida</i> , clothes ironed
<i>a despesa</i> , expense	<i>por aí adiante</i> , from there upward
<i>a diária</i> , daily cost	<i>o sabonete</i> , cake of soap
<i>a dormida</i> , sleeping, bed	<i>a toada</i> , tenor, tune, order, sound, rate
<i>o engano</i> , deception, mistake	<i>o tostão</i> , coin, one-tenth of an escudo
<i>o estrago</i> , damage, breakage	<i>transportar</i> , to carry forward
<i>o estrangeiro</i> , foreigner	<i>o vinho de consumo</i> , ordinary wine
<i>evitar</i> , to avoid	<i>o xarope</i> , syrup
<i>facilitar</i> , help, make possible	
<i>a factura</i> , invoice	
<i>o figo</i> , fig	
<i>Snr. Fulano</i> , Mr. So-and-So	

Exercise 20 (a)

Read and study the hotel bill below and the passage which follows it:

GRANDE HOTEL DO PARQUE

LISBOA. RUA VIANA 123

Tel. 98. 765.

O Exmo. Snr. João Silva.

Factura No. 2.

Para evitar enganos pede-se aos Srs hóspedes para regular as suas
contas todos os oito dias.

Quarto No.	Lisboa 20 de Março de 1959.					
	Dia 20.	Dia 21.	Dia 22.	Dia 23.	Dia 24.	Dia.
Transporte		38 00	77 00	115 00	153 00	
Dormidas						
Pensão	35 00	35 00	35 00	35 00	35 00	
„ criado						
Pequeno Almoço						
Almoços						
Jantares						
Serviço						
Serviço no quarto						
Biscoito, sandwiches						
Fruta	1 00		1 00	1 00		
Chá, Café ou leite simples		2 00				
Cacau ou chocolate simples						
„ „ completo						
Vinho da mesa						
Vinho do Porto ou Madeira						
Cognac, genebra, licores						
Cerveja						
Agua Seltz, minerais, etc.						
Xaropes, limonadas						
Correio, telégrafo						
Automoveis						
Roupa brunida						
Banhos						
Sabonete	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
Bagagens						
Diversas despesas						
Estragos no aposento						
Desembolso						
A Transportar	38 00	77 00	115 00	153 00	190 00	
Assistência pública					5 70	
Imposto de turismo					3 00	
						3%
			10%	Serviço	198 70	
					18 00	
					218 70	

O nível de vida extremamente baixo facilita ao estrangeiro uma grande quantidade de compras que ele possivelmente não faria no seu próprio país. Uma dúzia de bananas custa dois escudos e cinquenta centavos (2\$50) (7½d.)

uma dúzia de laranjas: cinco escudos (5\$00) (1s. 3d.).
um ananás grande: sete escudos e cinquenta centavos (7\$50) (1s. 10½d.).

um cento de figos: dez tostões—um escudo (1\$00) (3d.).

uma arroba (15 kilos) de batatas: quinze escudos (1500) (3s. 9d.).

um melão: dois escudos—dois mil réis (2\$00) (6d.).

um cento de maçãs: dez escudos (10\$00) (2s. 6d.).

um cento de pêsegos: dez escudos (10\$00) (2s. 6d.).

Um litro de vinho de consumo: dois escudos (2\$00) (6d.), e um almoço num hotel razoável, com pelo menos, três pratos: doze escudos e cinquenta centavos (12\$50) (3s. 1½d.).

Uma diária num hotel regular custa sessenta escudos (60\$00) (15s.), e por aí adiante sempre na mesma toada.

Quem negará que é uma terra ideal para estrangeiros?

Exercise 20 (b)

Answer in Portuguese:

1. Quanto custou a pensão no Grande Hotel do Parque?
2. Em que dia foi apresentada a conta?
3. De que gostava mais o senhor hóspede?
4. Quantas vezes comeu fruta?
5. Quantas vezes tomou ele um chá simples?
6. Em que ano estamos agora?
7. Em que mês estamos hoje?
8. Quanto custou uma dúzia de laranjas em Peiria?
9. Sabe Vossa Excelência se elas custariam mais em Londres?
10. Uma dúzia de laranjas custaria mais que uma dúzia de pêsegos?
11. Onde é que a unidade monetária se chama cruzeiro?
12. Quantos centavos contém esta moeda?

LESSON 21

NUMBERS (*continued*). TIME OF DAY. AGE.
FRACTIONS. SEASONS

Ordinal Numbers

<i>primeiro</i> (a) (os) (as)	1st	<i>quincuagésimo</i> (a) (os) (as)	50th
<i>segundo</i> „	2nd	<i>sexagésimo</i> „	60th
<i>terceiro</i> „	3rd	<i>septuagésimo</i> „	70th
<i>quarto</i> „	4th	<i>octogésimo</i> „	80th
<i>quinto</i> „	5th	<i>nonagésimo</i> „	90th
<i>sexto</i> „	6th	<i>centésimo</i> „	100th
<i>sétimo</i> „	7th	<i>ducentésimo</i> „	200th
<i>oitavo</i> „	8th	<i>tricentésimo</i> „	300th
<i>nono</i> „	9th	<i>quadringentésimo</i> „	400th
<i>décimo</i> „	10th	<i>quingentésimo</i> „	500th
<i>undécimo</i> „	11th	<i>seiscentésimo</i> „	600th
<i>duodécimo</i> „	12th	<i>septingentésimo</i> „	700th
<i>décimo terceiro</i>	13th	<i>octingentésimo</i> „	800th
<i>décimo quarto</i>	14th	<i>nongentésimo</i> „	900th
<i>vigésimo</i> „	20th	<i>milésimo</i> „	1,000th
<i>vigésimo primeiro</i>	21st	<i>milionésimo</i>	1,000,000th
—and so on		<i>bilionésimo</i>	1,000,000,000th
<i>trigésimo</i> „	30th		
<i>quadragésimo</i> „	40th		

Ordinal numerals express numerical order. They agree in number and gender with the noun.

Ordinal numerals used with proper nouns do not need the definite article.

Pedro VI, *Pedro sexto*.

Leo X, *Leão décimo*.

Cardinal numerals are used in such titles for numbers above *ten*.

Pope Leo XIV, *o Papa Leão catorze*.

Time of Day

"O'clock" is expressed by *hora* for "one o'clock" and *horas* for the rest.

é uma hora, it is one o'clock

são duas, três, quatro horas, etc., it is two, three, four o'clock, etc.

Que horas são? What time is it?

(Note the plural verb.)

"Past" is *e* (= and). Thus:

duas horas e um quarto, quarter-past two

seis horas e meia, half-past six

quatro (horas) e vinte, twenty-past four

"To" can be rendered in two ways:

são cinco menos um quarto, it is quarter to five

faltam dez (minutos) para as nove, etc., it is ten minutes to nine, etc. (*faltar*, to lack.)

"At" is *a* and *às*:

a uma hora, at one o'clock

às onze, etc., at eleven o'clock, etc.

Learn also:

meio-dia, midday

meia-noite, midnight

às dez, etc., *da manhã* } at ten, etc. { in the morning
 da tarde } { in the evening

às cinco em ponto, at exactly five o'clock

Note the idiomatic use of *dar* in *DÃO as cinco*, etc., it is striking five, etc.

Age

There are three ways of asking a person's age:

Quantos anos tem?

Que idade tem? (How old are you?)

Qual é a sua idade?

I am — years old. *TENHO — anos.*

Note the following:

I am five years older (younger) than you. *Sou mais velho (jovem) do que o senhor cinco anos.*

At thirty-five. *Aos trinta e cinco anos.*

Fractions

half = *meio, meia*. It does not need the article after it, thus

meia hora, half an hour

meia libra, half a pound

A half (noun), *uma metade*

$\frac{1}{3}$ = *um terço* or *uma terceira parte*

$\frac{1}{4}$ = *um quarto*

For $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ use the *ordinal* form, i.e. *um quinto, sexto*, etc., up to *um décimo*. After $\frac{1}{10}$ the fractions are formed by adding *-avos* to the *cardinal* numbers, e.g.

$\frac{5}{11}$, *cinco onze-avos*; $\frac{7}{25}$, *sete vinte e cinco-avos*

The only exceptions are $\frac{1}{100}$, *um centésimo*, and $\frac{1}{1000}$, *um milésimo*.

It is also useful to know *duplo, dobrado*, "double", *quadruplo*, etc., "four, etc., fold", and *uma vez, três vezes*, etc., "once, three times, etc.".

Seasons and Festivals

a primavera, spring

o outono, autumn

o verão, o estio, summer

o inverno, winter

a Páscoa, Easter

Pentecostes, Whitsuntide

a Quaresma, Lent

o Natal, Christmas

Vocabulary

adiantar-se, to be fast
andar, to go (of watches, etc.)
o assunto, matter, subject
certo, right (of watches)
concertar, to put right
deixar, to allow, let

desconfiar, to mistrust
o dia dos anos, anniversary
a ourivesaria, goldsmith's
a prenda, present
a pena, pity
o recado, message

Exercise 21 (a)

Give the Portuguese for:

The third day; it is 20 minutes to ten; at eight o'clock; half-past eleven; $\frac{3}{4}$; I am 25 years old; $\frac{5}{16}$; quarter past six; John (João) V.

Exercise 21 (b)

Read aloud and translate into English:

—O que pena! E eu que tanto precisava de dizer-lhe um recado da Augusta. Deixe-me ver que horas são. São três e um quarto, já passa.

—Creio que o seu relógio não está certo, Sr. Raul; pelo meu são três horas em ponto, e tenho toda confiança nele. Anda muito bem.

—Parece que tem razão, minha Senhora, já andava a desconfiar que este relógio se adiantava. Preciso de mandá-lo concertar ao relojoeiro.

—Mas, voltando ao assunto. Se tem urgência em falar com Laura, é muito natural encontrá-la entre as quatro menos um quarto e as quatro e vinte na Rua do Ouro. É questão de lançar uma vista de olhos pelas ourivesarias que por ali há, pois ela foi comprar uma prenda para oferecer ao pai no dia dos anos.

LESSON 22

POR AND PARA. USEFUL IDIOMS

THE prepositions *POR* and *PARA* are of such frequent and varied use, and are so easily confused, that an explanation of their different meanings is a necessity.

Both words often mean "FOR": the basic difference is that *POR* looks back to the origin of or reason for an action, while *PARA* looks forward to its ultimate purpose.

In more detail, *POR* translates "on account of", "through", "because of", "on behalf of", "by virtue of", "for the sake of", whereas *PARA* means "with a view to", "for the purpose of", "in order to", "intended for", "to set out for".

POR has four other important meanings: (a) "during" + times; (b) "throughout, in" + places; (c) "in exchange for"; and (d) "by", for the passive agent.

The following examples from reading are given to make the more subtle differentiations clearer:

Examples of *POR*

Portugueses, pelejai por vossa terra! Portuguese, fight for your country.

Ele vai-se por estar doente. He is leaving because he is ill.

Por natureza, por hábito são sujos. By nature, by habit, they are dirty.

Era muito elogiado pela eloquência com que falava. He was much praised because of the eloquence with which he spoke.

Por ordem do comandante não se pode fumar no convés.
By order of the Captain smoking is not allowed on deck.

Por lembrança recebeu um beijo. As a remembrance he received a kiss.

Violante Gomes, conhecida pelo nome de Pelicana. Violante G, known by the name of Pelicana.

Por último, por fim, finally, pela primeira vez, for the first time.

Chorou mansamente por muito tempo. He wept quietly for a long time.

Cheguei pelas duas da tarde. I arrived at about two in the afternoon.

Eis-nos, por fim, perdidos pelas ruas do Cabo. Here we are at last, lost in the streets of Capetown.

Por todo o navio silencioso e negro. Throughout all the dark and silent ship.

Padecerá o justo pelo pecador. The just will suffer for the sinner.

Eu, por mim, desinteresse-me. As for me, I am not interested.

A dificuldade foi vencida por Luís de Camões. The difficulty was overcome by Camões.

Lhe dei 20s. por uma libra esterlina. I gave him 20s. for £1.

Examples of PARA

Com todas as suas qualidades de soldado, algumas lhe faltaram para capitão. Despite his soldierly qualities he lacked some necessary for a leader.

Tomemos este homem para guia. Let us take this man as our example.

Seguimos para a Africa. We continued towards Africa.

A vitória inclinava-se para Portugal. The victory inclined towards Portugal.

Encobria o nome do autor para não o culparem mais tarde. He suppressed the name of the author so that they should not blame him later.

Falo baixo para não ser ouvido. I speak quietly so as not to be heard.

Estou para sair. I'm just (on the point of) going away.

Para onde vai o senhor? Where are you going?
Um homen de 50 para 60 anos. A man between fifty or sixty.
Estamos prontos para o serviço. We are ready for service.
Prepararam-se para a viagem. They prepared for the trip.
Para o fim da tarde. Towards the end of the afternoon.
Os salva-vidas não bastam para os oitenta homens. There are not enough life-belts for the eighty men.

Useful Idioms

Learn the following:

Vou ter com êle, etc. I'm going to meet him, etc.
Faça como em sua casa. Make yourself at home.
pôr a mesa, to lay the table
Vai-se fazendo tarde. It's getting late.
tirar a mesa, to clear the table
Nada tenho que ver com isso. I've nothing to do with it.
basta assim, that will do
é meu negocio, that's just what I want
não presta para nada, it's no good
andar perdido, to get lost

Vocabulary

agradável, pleasant
o clima, climate
delgado, thin
pertencer, to belong
bradar, to shout

o poema, poem
circular, to move (of traffic)
o navio, ship
tratar, to deal with, attend to
roubar, to rob, steal

Exercise 22 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. This message has been sent by my brother. He cannot come because today is his birthday.
2. It is too cold in this climate for me.

3. Sílvio is going away from Cambridge, not because of illness, but because he has important business to attend to.
4. The best of these poems was written by Luís de Camões.
5. The watch was stolen from the goldsmith's by a tall, thin young man.
6. Towards the end of the day Peter was called by the captain of the ship.
7. We walked through the garden which belonged to the author.
8. The doctor was very pleasant to me.
9. Cars were moving all day through the streets of the town.
10. "For Spain!" he cried.

Exercise 22 (b)

Make a list of some of the questions, remarks, etc., you could employ on a visit to Portugal.

LESSON 23

USE OF THE ARTICLES. IMPERSONAL VERBS

ALTHOUGH the article (the, a) is used, generally, in Portuguese as in English, a number of important differences must be known.

1. Article used in Portuguese when not used in English:

(a) before abstract nouns and common nouns used in a general sense—

A generosidade é uma virtude. Generosity is a virtue.

A música é agradável. Music (in general) is pleasing.

O ouro é um metal. Gold is a metal.

O pão está agora caro. Bread is dear at present.

(b) before countries and (usually) towns—

a França, France; a Russia; a Havana; o Rio de Janeiro

[but NOT with *Portugal* and *Marrocos* (Morocco)]

(c) before infinitives used as nouns—

o escrever, writing

(d) before proper names with adjectives or the equivalent—

a Lisboa de apósguerra, post-war Lisbon

(e) before titles—

o Rei Eduardo; o Presidente Lincoln; o General Carmona

[but NOT with *Dom* and *Dona*]

(f) with weights and measures—

uma libra, a garrafa, £1 a bottle—for English indef. article “a”.

(g) with possessive adjectives—

O seu cão, a nossa casa [but NOT with blood relations]

Note also:

É meu amigo. He is my friend.

Tornou-se meu amigo. He became my friend.

(h) Instead of poss. adj. with parts of the body—

queimei o dedo, I burnt my finger

2. Article omitted in Portuguese when used in English:

(a) in apposition—

o Snr. João Freitas, filho do meu amigo, . . . the
son of my friend

(b) when two connected nouns are joined by *e*

os soldados e oficiais

(c) after *tal, como*, and similar words—

tal livro, such a book

(d) after “to take for a —”, “to play the —”, etc.

Era tido por tonto. He was considered a fool.
fazer-se estúpido, to act the fool

Impersonal Verbs

There are a number of verbs in everyday use of which “IT” is the only possible subject. Memorise the following, which refer to weather, etc.:

chove, it is raining

troveja, it is thundering

relampeja, it lightens

degela, it thaws

neva, it is snowing

escurece, it is getting dark

gela, it is freezing

The verbs below are also important:

resulta que, (lit.) it results that . . .

pesa-me que, it grieves me that . . .

é lástima que, it is a pity that . . .

acontece, it happens

praz-me que, it pleases me that . . .

é evidente, (im)possible, it is clear, (im)possible

Exercise 23

Give the Portuguese for:

Wine is cheap in France; he demands justice (*a justícia*); King John; old Louis; this wine costs 20

escudos a bottle; in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal; such men; pride (*o orgulho*) is not enough; it was getting dark when we arrived; the result was that he lost all his money.

LESSON 24

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PORTUGUESE, like all Latin languages, requires in a large number of situations a form of the verb with endings differing from those of the Present, Imperfect, or Past Definite indicative, although the meaning may appear the same in English. These are the forms of the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. Thus:

If I *saw* a man. *Se viesse* (not *vi*) *um homem*.

I doubt whether they *can* do it. *Duvido que o possam* (not *podem*) *fazer*.

When you *have* finished. *Quando tiver* (not *tem*) *acabado*.

It will be seen from this that the Subjunctive can have different tenses: actually there are three, *Present*, *Imperfect*, and *Future*.

The subjunctive endings for regular verbs and the main irregular verbs are given below. An outline of the *uses* of the subjunctive essential for everyday speech and reading follows.

Present Subjunctive

-AR verbs		-ER verbs		-IR verbs	
fal-	-E	vend-	-A	part-	-A
	(-es)		(-as)		(-as)
	-E		-A		-A
	-EMOS		-AMOS		-AMOS
	(-eis)		(-ais)		(-ais)
	-EM		-AM		-AM

Imperfect Subjunctive

fal-	{	-ASSE	vend-	{	part-	-ISSE
		(-asses)				(-isses)
		-ASSE				-ISSE
		-ÁSSEMOS				-ÍSSEMOS
		(-ásseis)				(-ísseis)
		-ASSEM				-ISSEM

Future Subjunctive

fal-	{	-AR	vend-	{	part-	-IR
		(-ares)				(-ires)
		-AR				-IR
		-ARMOS				-IRMOS
		(-ardes)				(-irdes)
		-AREM				-IREM

Irregular Verbs

	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	<i>Imperf. Subj.</i>	<i>Fut. Subj.</i>
ser	seja, etc.	fôsse fôssemos etc.	fôr formos etc.
estar	esteja, etc.	estivesse, etc.	estiver, etc.
ter	tenha, etc.	tivesse, etc.	tiver, etc.
ir	vá vamos vão	(as for "ser")	
saber	saiba, etc.	soubesse, etc.	souber, etc.
dizer	diga, etc.	dissesse, etc.	disser, etc.
dar	dê dêmos dêem	dêsse, etc.	dêr, etc.
fazer	faça, etc.	fizesse, etc.	fizer, etc.
vir	venha, etc.	viesse, etc.	vier, etc.

Uses of the Subjunctive

1. After a word (usually followed by *que*, "that") expressing:

(a) any *feelings* (e.g. wishing, hoping, fearing, surprise, doubting), *commands*, *prohibitions*, *denials*

(b) *believing*, *thinking*, *knowing* in the negative.

Examples:

Sinto que o médico não viesse. I am sorry that the doctor didn't come.

Dir-lhe-hei que venha já. I shall tell him to come at once.

Não creio que o tenha dito. I don't believe he has said it.

Nego que a sua amiga seja linda. I deny that his (girl) friend is pretty.

Proibo que a criança saia. I forbid the child to go out.

Mandou que fôsse-me embora. He ordered me to go away.

Note the characteristic form of many of these sentences containing a different subject in each part.

"I want you to go" becomes *Desejo que o senhor vá* (i.e. "I wish that you go").

The *Infinitive* can be used *only* when the subject does not change: e.g. *Desejo ir.* "I want to go."

2. After certain conjunctions:

para que, in order that; *sem que*, without; *como quer que*, however; *dado caso que*, provided that; *qualquer que*, whatever

and the following when the action they introduce *has not yet happened*:

antes que, before; *assim que*, *logo que*, as soon as; *até que*, until; *quando*, when [+ Future Subjunctive]

Also after *ainda que*, "although", when *not* referring to an accomplished fact.

Examples:

Ainda que fosse rico, não a compraria. Though he were rich he would not buy it.

Assim que venha, encetaremos uma conversa. As soon as (the moment) he comes, we shall start a conversation.

Quando parar o comboio, descenderemos. When the train stops, we shall get out.

Tico desapareceu, fazendo um aceno ao médico para que ficasse fora. Tico disappeared, making a sign to the doctor to remain outside.

Esperei até que chegasse. I waited for him to arrive (i.e. until he should arrive).

3. After *que*, "who, which", with the meaning "of such a sort as", e.g.

O país procurou um general que soubesse coordenar todos os elementos. The country sought a general *who could* (= might be able to) co-ordinate all the forces.

After superlatives and *nada que*, "nothing which . . ."; *ninguém que*, "no one who . . ." (interrogative), e.g.

Não há ninguém que o saiba? Is there no one who knows it?

É a mulher mais aplicada que exista. She is the most diligent woman alive.

Vocabulary

<i>o cavalo</i> , horse	<i>duvidar</i> , to doubt
<i>o coisa</i> , thing	<i>enganar-se</i> , to be mistaken
<i>a dactilografia</i> , typing	<i>salvar</i> , to save
<i>decorrer</i> , to press (of time)	<i>tocar em</i> , to refer to

Exercise 24 (a)

Translate into English:

1. Disse-lhe que trouxesse as laranjas à mesa.
2. Não quiseram que o cavalo ficasse no campo.
3. Quando êle fôr para Lisboa, irei consigo.
4. Ninguém há que não se engane às vezes.
5. Não há nada que nos possa salvar.
6. Duvido que haja visto tal coisa.

Exercise 24 (b)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. It is a pity for the boy to waste (*perder*) his time.
2. He gave us money so that we could go by train.
3. He did not reply to our request (*pedido*) that they should give us more to (*de*) eat.
4. They wanted a woman who understood (= could understand) typing.
5. I forbade my son to buy such a car.
6. Days passed without them referring to the subject again.

LESSON 25

FURTHER USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

THE subjunctive is also used:

- (a) To give commands, e.g.

Seja prudente! Be careful!

Fale! Speak!

Não tenham medo! Don't (you (pl.)) be afraid!

The above forms should always be used by the student. The true IMPERATIVE will be met in reading, e.g. *fala!* *falei!* (pl.), *come!* *comei!* (pl.), but these refer only to the persons *tu* and *vós*. Note that these forms are derived from the 3rd pers. sing. and 2nd pers. pl. (less -s) of the Present Tense. In *negative commands* (all persons) the subjunctive *must* be used, e.g. *não fales!* (not *não fala*).

(b) To express wishes, e.g.

Venha o dia! May the day come!

Praza a Deus! May it please God!

Que não tenham medo! May they (let them) not be afraid!

(c) In "IF" sentences. Note the following types:

(i) *SE* (= "if") + Future Subjunctive followed by Future Indicative or Present Indicative.

(ii) *SE* + Imperfect Subjunctive followed by Conditional.

(iii) *SE* + Imperfective Subjunctive of *ter* and Past Participle followed by Conditional or Conditional Perfect.

Examples:

(i) *Se alguém não amar o meu cão, não pode ser meu amigo.* If anyone doesn't love my dog, he cannot be my friend.

(ii) *Se fosse o relógio de ouro, compra-lo-ia.* If the watch was (were) gold, I would buy it.

(iii) *Se tivesse escrito a carta, o saberíamos.* If he had written the letter we would know (about it).

(d) After *SE*, whether; *COMO SE*, as if; *QUEM*, he who, anyone who . . .; *É preciso*, it is necessary

(that), and other expressions of NEED: *talvez*, perhaps.

- (e) After some verbs followed by a preposition, such as *INSISTIR EM*, which produce a typical Portuguese construction:

Insisto EM QUE paguem a conta. I insist on their paying the bill.

Vocabulary

ou, or; *recusar*, to refuse *de volta*, back (home)

Exercise 25 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. Let us go into the room. Let us see what is there.
2. Tell us what is behind that door.
3. It would be a pity if he didn't understand.
4. Don't open the windows!
5. Perhaps her brother would refuse to go.
6. She laughed as if she were pleased.

Exercise 25 (b)

Translate into English:

1. Se estivesse em Lisboa (eu) visitaria Sintra.
2. Quem diga isso não tem viajado em Portugal.
3. É preciso que ninguém saiba o seu nome.
4. Talvez nestes oito ou dez dias esteja de volta.
5. Desculpe-me, senhor.

LESSON 26

ORTHOGRAPHICAL CHANGES IN VERBS. THE GERUND. IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES

THE letters *c* and *g* are hard when before *a*, *o*, *u*, and soft when before *e*, *i*.

Therefore verbs whose infinitives end in *car*, *gar*, *ger*, *gir*, *jar*, *cer*, *cir*, *car*, *guer*, *guir* and *quir* show the following modifications to preserve the *c* and *g* sound of the stem:

- (1) *-car*. *c* changes to *qu* before *e*.

indicar, to indicate. Preterite: *indiquei*, *indicou*.

Present Subjunctive: *indique*, *indiques*, *indique*, *indiquemos*, *indiqueis*, *indiquem*.

Similarly, *ficar*.

- (2) *-gar*. *g* changes to *gu* before *e*.

indagar, to find out. Preterite: *indaguei*, *indagou*.

Present Subjunctive: *indague*, *indagues*, *indague*, *indaguemos*, *indagueis*, *indaguem*.

Similarly, *apagar*, to put out; *castigar*, to chastise; *negar*, to deny.

- (3) *-ger*, *-gir*. *g* changes to *j* before *o* and *a*.

proteger, to protect. Present Indicative; *protejo*, *protege*.

Present Subjunctive: *proteja*, *protejas*, *proteja*, *protejamos*, *protejais*, *protejam*.

Similarly, *eleger*, *abranger*, *tanger*.

dirigir, to direct. Present Indicative: *dirijo*, *dirige*.

Present Subjunctive: *dirija*, *dirijas*, *dirija*, *dirijamos*, *dirijais*, *dirijam*.

Similarly, *erigir*, to erect; *exigir*, to demand; *corrigir*, to correct.

- (4) *-jar*. *j* changes to *g* before *e*.

viajar, to travel. Present Subjunctive: *viages*, *viage*, etc.

- (5) *-cer*, *cir*. *c* changes to *ç* before *o* and *a*.

agradecer, to thank. Present Indicative: *agradeço*, *agradece*.

Present Subjunctive: *agradeça, agradeças, agradeça, agradeçamos, agradeçais, agradeçam.*

Similarly, *conhecer*, to know.

- (6) *-çar*. *ç* changes to *c* before *e*.

começar, to begin. Preterite: *comecei, começou.*

Present Subjunctive: *comece, comes, comece, começamos, comeceis, comecem.*

Similarly, *caçar*, to hunt.

- (7) *-guer, -guir*. *gu* changes to *g* before *o* and *a*.

erguer, to raise. Present Indicative: *ergo, ergue.*

Present Subjunctive: *erga, ergas, erga, ergamos, ergais, ergam.*

distinguir, to distinguish. Present Indicative: *distingo, distingue.*

Present Subjunctive: *distinga, distingas, distingam, distingamos, distingais, distingam.*

Similarly, *seguir*, to follow.

- (8) *-quir, qu* changes to *c* before *o* and *a*.

extorquir, to extort. Present Indicative: *extorco, extorque.*

Present Subjunctive: *extorca, extorcas, extorca, extorcamos, extorcais, extorcamos.*

The Gerund

The verbal form called the gerund (English "taking", "going", etc.) is always formed regularly by adding *-ANDO*, *-ENDO*, *-INDO* to the stems of verbs of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd conjugations respectively.

Thus:

tomar gives *tomANDO*, taking

verter gives *vertENDO*, pouring

medir gives *medINDO*, measuring

Note *PONDO*, "putting" (from *pôr*) and *INDO* (from *ir*).

The Gerund has in practice replaced the true Portuguese *Present Participle* and is often referred to by this name.

In use the gerund is INVARIABLE, must refer to the *same subject* as the principal verb of the sentence, and can express TIME, MANNER, or CAUSE.

Study the following examples:

Passando pela barra o navio entra no porto. Passing over the bar the ship enters the port.

Vendo o corpo de Filipe, chorou. When she saw Philip's body, she wept.

Não querendo abandonar-nos a um sentimentalismo ridículo, resistimos à tentação. Not wishing to give way to a foolish sentimentalism, we resisted the temptation.

Relendo as suas páginas sentiram certo orgulho. As they re-read its pages, they felt a certain pride.

The Gerund is also used with *IR*, *CONTINUAR*, *FICAR*, *ESTAR*, *SEGUIR* to form a continuous, progressive form of the main tenses (e.g. an alternative to the Present, Future, or Imperfect tenses to render "IS, was —ING", etc.):

estou escrevendo, I am writing

estarei comendo, I shall be eating

seguem lendo, they go on reading

vão cantando, they go on singing

ficou chorando, she continued to weep

Note that the gerund is NOT used:

(a) after prepositions, except *EM*.

(b) after "to see", "to hear" (English "I heard him laughing").

In these cases Portuguese uses the INFINITIVE: *sem falar*; *o ouvi rir*.

Irregular Past Participles

Instead of the regular form (stem + *ADO* or *-IDO*, see Lesson 4) a few frequently used verbs have irregular past participles. Learn:

dito (from *dizer*)
escrito (from *escrever*)
feito (from *fazer*)
morto (from *morrer*)
visto (from *ver*)
aberto (from *abrir*)
(des)coberto (from *(des)cobrir*)
vindo (from *vir*)
pôsto (from *pôr*)

A number of verbs have two forms of the Past Participle, the second (abbreviated) one being used in an *adjectival* sense (e.g. the bill is *paid*; the window is *broken*).

The following should be known:

pagar: *pagado*, *pago*, paid
gastar: *gastado*, *gasto*, spent
entregar: *entregado*, *entreGUE*, delivered
fixar: *fixado*, *fixo*, fixed
vagar: *vagado*, *vago*, left vacant
soltar: *soltado*, *sôlto*, loosed
aceitar: *aceitado*, *aceito*, accepted
limpar: *limpado*, *limpo*, cleaned
ganhar: *ganhado*, *gano*, gained
ocultar: *ocultado*, *oculto*, hidden

salvar: *salvado*, *salvo*, saved

imprimir: *imprimido*, *impresso*, printed

romper: *rompido*, *rôto*, broken

Remember that the Past Participle *used as an adjective* or in the *passive* voice agrees with its noun like an adjective:

Eduardo e o doutor, assentados na sala de visitas.

Edward and the doctor, seated in the drawing-room.

A remessa foi recibida ontem. The remittance was received yesterday.

Otherwise it is *invariable*, e.g.

Tinham recebido a remessa. They had received the remittance.

Vocabulary

o ambiente, surroundings

apresentar, to introduce

a avenida, avenue

o barulho, noise

à beira mar, by the sea

a cancela, (wicket) gate

deixar de, to omit, fail to

o encanto, great pleasure

então, then

jantar, to dine

livrar de, to (keep) free from

nesta altura, at this time

os pais, parents

o projecto, plan

o sítio, place

o toque de campainha, ring at the door-bell

Exercise 26 (a)

Translate into Portuguese:

1. Having spoken a few words they continued to read.
2. The closed gate and the green trees kept the place free from noise.
3. Leaving the house, they both walked through the avenue to the road.
4. Charles was sitting in the garden, smoking a cigarette and reading *Folhas Caídas*.

5. He wrote "paid" on the bill.
6. Seeing the open door, he went in.
7. The girl has delivered the message.
8. We saw the doctor approaching.

Translate into English:

9. Fique o Sr. sabendo que o professor não está doente.
10. Continuei trabalhando até que chegassem os pais.

Exercise 26 (b)

With the aid of the vocabulary, try to read and learn by heart the following passage. (No translation is given.)

Nesta altura ouviu-se um toque de campainha. Eram meus pais que chegavam.

—Apresento-lhes o meu velho amigo Smith.

—Muito prazer em conhecer V.Exas.

—O prazer é todo nosso; o senhor Smith tem sido tão falado cá em casa que quase o consideramos como família. Não é assim, Maria?

—É claro que sim, meu filho é na realidade muito seu amigo e não descansou enquanto o não convidou a vir cá passar as férias. Então quais são as suas primeiras impressões? Gosta do ambiente?

—Não podia desejar melhor, minha senhora; isto é na realidade um encanto; é o tal "jardim da Europa à beiramar plantado" de que fala o poeta.

—Olhe, Mãezinha, temos estado a fazer vários projectos de passeios.

—Então não deixem de ir ao Estádio Nacional.

—Bela idéia, será esse o primeiro sítio a visitar.

—Bem, meus senhores, façam o favor de passar aqui para esta sala porque já vão sendo horas de jantar.

—De-facto, minha senhora, já estou com um certo apetite.

—Isso é que é bom. Vamos lá então.

End: Com lembranças de

or seu muito amigo
(sua muito amiga)

or Acredite bem que sou seu sincero
(sua sincera)

The *content* of a private letter presents no special problems, and an intelligible request for information, for example, could be composed with the knowledge already gained.

One or two ways of ending, requesting an early reply, are given below:

Aguardando a sua reposta, sou
com estima, etc.

Confiando ter em breve notícias de V. S.^a, sou
com muito respeito, etc.

Na esperança de receber gratas notícias suas,
sou, etc.

2. Business Letters

(a) To a Company

Begin: Ill.^{mos} Sr. Barboza e Cia, Lisboa.
Amigos e Senhores,

(b) To One Person

Begin: Ill.^{mo} Sr. Director (Secretário, etc.)
Amigo e Senhor,

End:

(a) on behalf of a firm—

Somos com estima e consideração

De V.S.^{a(s)} Am.^{os} e Ob.^{ros}

or De V.S.^{a(s)} Att.^{os} Vor.^s e Ob.^{ros}

(b) on one's own behalf—

Subcrevo-me com estima

De V. etc.

A typical envelope (for a business letter) would be addressed as follows:

Il.^{mo} Sr.
 Sílvio de Campos
 Travessa Santa Catarina, 25
 Lisboa
Portugal

In the case of a private letter begin: "Ex.^{mo} Sr.".

The content of business letters is too varied and the style too technical to be dealt with thoroughly in a book of this kind. A manual of commercial correspondence can be consulted.

As a guide, a small vocabulary of the most useful commercial terms and one or two specimen letters are given below:

a ordem
a encomenda } order

o fabricante, manufacturer

despachar
expedir } to dispatch

firmar, to sign

os géneros
as mercadorias } goods

devolver, to send back

lançar em conta, to debit or credit

liquidar, to settle

o orçamento, estimate
reembolsar, to refund
sob registo, by registered post
a remessa, remittance
a débito } *de sua conta*, having {debited}
a crédito } {credited} your a/c.
seu prezado favor, your esteemed inquiry
sua prezada (carta), your esteemed inquiry
. . . *está em nosso poder*, . . . is in our hands (we have
received . . .)
em resposta a, in reply to
o pagamento, payment
os negócios, business
tenha a bondade de, be good enough to
incluso, a, enclosed, included
a factura, invoice
o saldo, balance
o algodão, cotton
a lã, wool

Livraria Paranense
Rua de Bussaco, 27
Lima, 26 de Março de 1985.

Il.^{mo}. Sr.
R. Martins
Cambridge—Inglaterra.

Il.^{mo} Sr.

Damos em nosso poder seu prezado favor de 24 de corrente que muito agradecemos.

Por este correio fazemos seguir dois pacotes contendo os livros de seu pedido, conforme facturas inclusas, cujos importes de Esc. 63\$40 e 48\$90 levamos a débito de sua conta.

Juntamos c-c (conta corrente) de nossas transações

encerrada nesta data, demonstrando um saldo a nosso favor de Esc. 147\$15, sobre cuja exactidão nos dirá o que se lhe ofereça.

Aguardando a continuação de suas prezadas ordens, subscrevemo-nos com muita consideração e estima.

De V. Snr^a.

At.^{os} Venrs. e Obrgos.

R. GONÇALVES.

Memorandum

Lima, 28 de Abril de 1985.

Livraria Paranense

Il.^{mo} Sr.

R. Martins

Cambridge—Inglaterra.

Il.^{mo} Sr.

Nesta data levamos a crédito de sua conta a quantia de Esc. 247\$05, que nos foi entregue por V. Snr^a.

Sem outro assunto, subscrevemo-nos com muita consideração,

De V. Snr^a.

At.^{os} Venrs. e Obgdos.

R. GONÇALVES.

Birmingham

30 de Junho de 1961.

Il.^{mo} Sr.

Oliveira Santos

Pará.

Am.^o e Sr.

De conformidade com o nosso costume nesta época do ano, temos a hora de remeter-lhe incluso o extracto da sua conta-corrente com a nossa casa, fechada nesta data, e apresentando um saldo de \$39. 0. 0 a nosso favor.

Tenha a bondade de mandar examinar esta conta e dizer-nos na primeira oportunidade se a acha conforme.

Sempre às suas ordens,

Somos com subida estima,

De V. S.^a Am^{os}. e Ob.^{ros},

WILLIAMS & Co.

Exercise 27 (a)

Write a letter acknowledging receipt of information, money, or enquiring about goods, accommodation, etc.

Exercise 27 (b)

Write a letter to a friend describing your holiday.

LESSON 28

BRAZILIAN AND PORTUGUESE

BRAZIL, separated from Portugal geographically and later politically, could hardly fail to develop some differences of language. New words and turns of speech were introduced; older terms were retained, though obsolete or obsolescent in Portugal. In general, and disregarding dialects, Portuguese as spoken in Brazil and Portugal differs little more than English in England and Canada. The differences concern orthography, pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax.

Orthography

Words have the same spelling in both countries.

“O Governo brasileiro, pela voz do seu Ministro de Educação, Dr. Gustavo Capanema, acaba de declarar, em sessão da Academia Brasileira de Letras de 29 de Janeiro de 1942, que há uma só língua portuguesa no Mundo; que essa é, na sua esplêndida unidade, a língua

de Portugal e do Brasil; e que o Governo brasileiro aceita, como cânone ortográfico do idioma único e imortal, o Vocabulário da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, recentemente publicado."

On 29 December 1943 the following agreement was signed:

"The high contracting Powers promise full collaboration in all things connected with the defence, maintenance and expansion of the Portuguese language common to both countries, and secondly to establish the orthography of the Portuguese language as fixed by the Academy of Science of Lisbon and the Brazilian Academy of Arts. Neither Government shall make any ruling concerning orthography without the agreement of the other, and until both academies have been consulted."

Pronunciation

Portuguese as spoken by Brazilians is regarded as softer and more gentle. The precise differences seem to reside in the pronunciation of the consonant *s*, of the two vowels *a* and *e*, and a more open quality of the vowel *o*.

Portuguese *s* before *c, f, p, q, t*, equals English *sh* phonetic [ʃ].

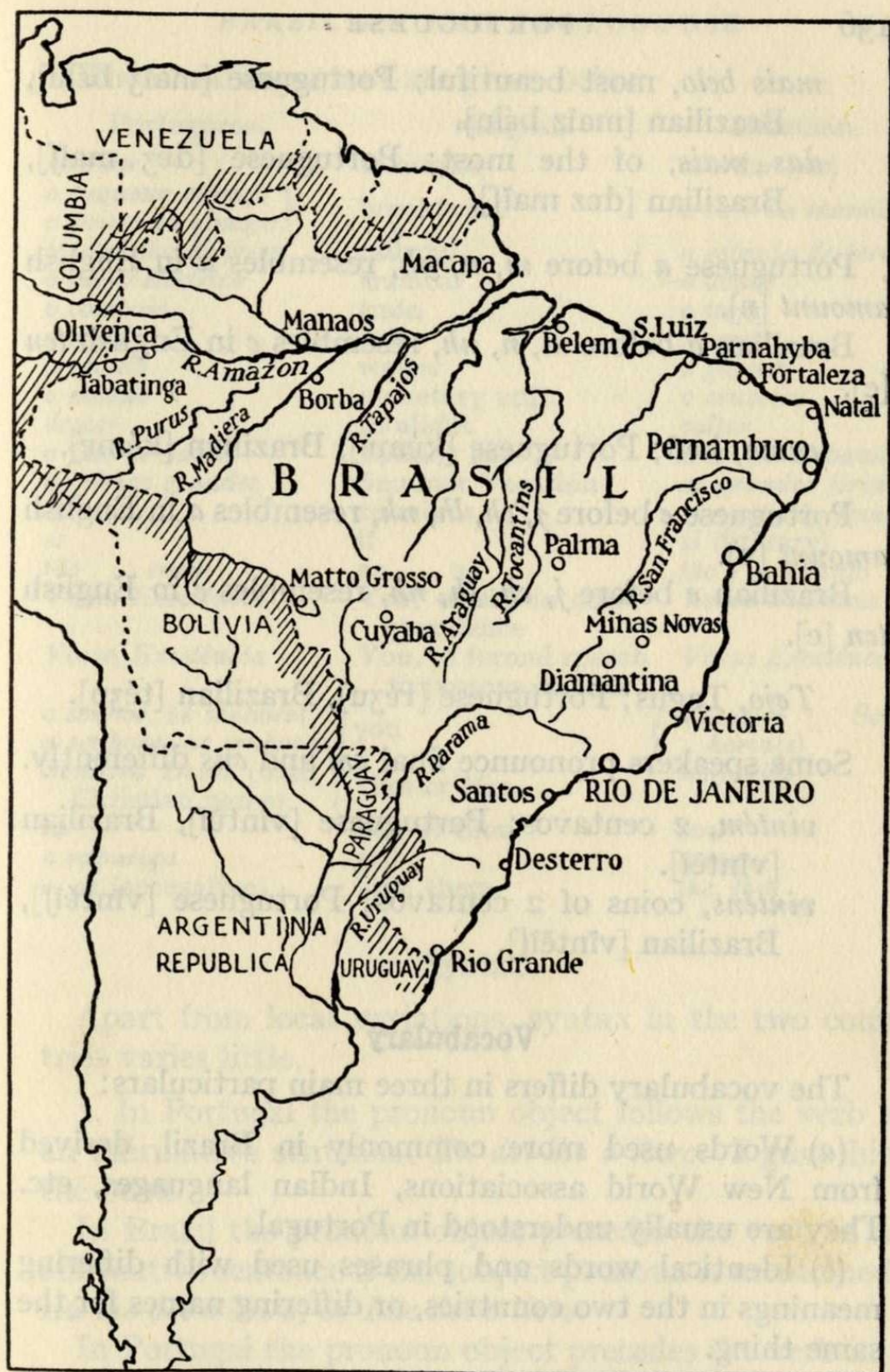
Brazilian *s* before *c, f, p, q, t*, equals English *ss* phonetic [s].

espelho, mirror. Portuguese [iʃpéʎu], Brazilian [ispéʎu].

estar, to be. Portuguese [iʃtáɪ], Brazilian [istáɪ].

Similarly, Portuguese *s* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, z*, equals English *zh* (*azure*) phonetic [ʒ].

Brazilian *s* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, z*, equals English *z* (*haze*) phonetic [z].



mais belo, most beautiful; Portuguese [maĩʒ bɛlu],
Brazilian [maĩʒ bɛlu].

das mais, of the most; Portuguese [dɐʒ maĩʃ],
Brazilian [dɐʒ maĩʃ].

Portuguese *a* before *m*, *n*, *nh*, resembles *a* in English
amount [ɐ].

Brazilian *a* before *m*, *n*, *nh*, resembles *e* in English *ten*
[e].

cama, bed; Portuguese [kémɐ], Brazilian [kéme].

Portuguese *e* before *j*, *ch*, *lh*, *nh*, resembles *a* in English
amount [ɐ].

Brazilian *e* before *j*, *ch*, *lh*, *nh*, resembles *e* in English
ten [e].

Tejo, Tagus; Portuguese [tɛʒu], Brazilian [tɛzu].

Some speakers pronounce final *em* and *ens* differently.

vintém, 2 centavos; Portuguese [vĩntɐĩ], Brazilian
[vĩntɛĩ].

vinténs, coins of 2 centavos; Portuguese [vĩntɛĩʃ],
Brazilian [vĩntɛĩʃ].

Vocabulary

The vocabulary differs in three main particulars:

(a) Words used more commonly in Brazil, derived
from New World associations, Indian languages, etc.
They are usually understood in Portugal.

(b) Identical words and phrases used with differing
meanings in the two countries, or differing names for the
same thing.

(c) Words of the older language more common in one
country than in the other.

The most important are given below.

Portuguese.	English.	Brazilian.
<i>acordar</i>	to awake	<i>acordar (-se)</i>
<i>o pequeno almoço</i> }	breakfast	<i>o café da manhã</i>
<i>o primeiro almoço</i> }		
<i>o caminho de ferro</i>	railway	<i>a estrada de ferro</i>
<i>o carro eléctrico</i>	tramcar	<i>o bonde</i>
<i>o comboio</i>	train	<i>o trem</i>
<i>o trem</i>	cab	<i>o carro</i>
<i>o criado</i>	waiter	<i>o garçon</i>
<i>o escudo</i>	monetary unit	<i>o cruzeiro</i>
<i>descer</i>	to alight	<i>saltar</i>
<i>o fato de banho</i>	bathing suit	<i>a roupa de banho</i>
<i>as férias grandes</i>	Summer Vacation	<i>as grandes férias</i>
<i>terminus</i>	terminus	<i>a estação final</i>
<i>se</i>	if	<i>si (literary)</i>
<i>tão . . . como</i>	as . . . as	<i>tão . . . quanto</i>
<i>Vossa Excelência</i>	You, or sir, in correspondence	<i>Vossa Senhoria</i>
<i>Vossa Excetência</i>	You, in formal speech to persons of rank	<i>Vossa Excelência</i>
<i>o senhor, os senhores</i> }	you	{ <i>Vossa(s)</i> <i>Sen-</i>
<i>a senhora, as senhoras</i> }		
<i>Senhora Dona</i> (with Christian name) }	Miss or Mrs.	{ <i>horia(s)</i> <i>senhorita</i>
<i>tu</i>		
<i>a rapariga</i>	you or thou	<i>você</i>
<i>o os</i> (accusative)	girl	<i>a moça</i>
	him, them	<i>lhe, lhes</i>

Syntax

Apart from local variations, syntax in the two countries varies little.

1. In Portugal the pronoun object follows the verb in an affirmative sentence: *Eu dei-lhe o livro*. I gave him the book.

In Brazil the pronoun object precedes the verb in an affirmative sentence if the subject pronoun is mentioned: *Eu lhe dei o livro*, or *Lhe dei o livro*.

In Portugal the pronoun object precedes the verb in a negative sentence: *Não lhe dei o livro*.

In Brazil the object may follow: *Não dei-lhe o livro*.

2. *Ainda que* tends to be used with the subjunctive in Brazil when an indicative would suffice in Portugal.

Port. Irei consigo ainda que estou com pouca vontade de comer.

Bras. Irei com você ainda que esteja com pouca vontade de comer.

3. Portuguese.

Brazilian.

o primeiro de julho

dia primeiro de julho

no primeiro de dezembro

em primeiro de dezembro

PART II

42 Key to Exercises. Chave dos Exercícios

Exercício 1 (b). os automóveis, os cães, (uns) irmãos, as cadeiras, (umas) flores, os filhos, as vozes, os homens, (uns) cigarros, as libras.

os armazens, os amigos, os bilhetes, têxteis, os lápis, uns lençóis, umas maçãs, os médicos, os ascensores, os jardins.

Exercício 2 (a).

1 As filhas.	9 Tal homem.	18 Meus irmãos.
Outro cigarro.	10 Este jardim.	19 Esse (aquele) ta-
Esta estação.	Umhas igrejas.	baco.
Os nossos amigos.	Quantas libras?	Muitas cidades.
O meu lenço.	Certa mulher.	A sua cadeira.
Esses (aqueles)	Todos comboios.	Aquelas cidades.
automóveis.	As nossas férias.	Uns fósforos.
Ambos filhos.	Umas mesas.	Tais cães.
8 Cada médico.	17 Que caminho?	25 A nossa bagagem.

Exercício 2 (b). Os cães, estes lápis, as suas flores, tais vozes, esses carris, uns têxteis, os ascensores, estas mulheres, aqueles armazens, umas cadeiras.

Exercício 3 (a). 1. A rapariga busca sua mãe. 2. Não compro um automóvel. 3. O senhor bebe este vinho? 4. Não corremos. 5. Convido os meus amigos. 6. Não limpia os seus sapatos. 7. (Ela) cose. 8. Quem chama o gerente? 9. Toma o senhor muita bagagem? 10. O comboio parte. 11. Vendem (umas) flores? 12. Transferimos a nossa bagagem.

Exercício 3 (b). 1. Which train are you taking? 2. His (her, etc.) brother doesn't drink the wine. 3. We don't speak Portuguese. 4. Are you setting off? 5. Which men are looking for the road (way)? 6. Is he (she) buying the wine? 7. What are those men selling? 8. Who is looking for the manager? 9. We are not setting off today. 10. This girl doesn't take a chair.

Exercício 4 (a). 1. Uma igreja espanhola. 2. Uma camisa branca. 3. Os meus sapatos pretos. 4. Um quarto grande. 5. Os seus amigos ricos. 6. Jornais portugueses. 7. Uma mulher pobre. 8. Aqueles automóveis grandes. 9. Quantos bilhetes brancos? 10. Uma rapariga alegre.

Exercício 4 (b). 1. Onde está o hotel? 2. Todos quartos estão alugados. 3. É esta a bilheteira para Lisboa? 4. Há um médico no hotel? 5. Tem uma película da marca —? 6. Hei de partir hoje. 7. O senhor tem o seu bilhete? 8. Aqui está a estação. 9. O senhor está alegre? (or os senhores estão alegres?) 10. Tenho bebido uma chávena de chá.

Exercício 4 (c). 1. Where is there a garage? 2. From which platform does our train leave? 3. Here are our tickets. 4. Which is the way? 5. The girl isn't sad.

Exercício 5 (a).

Do comboio.

Cerca da estação.

Sem a sua bagagem.

No céu azul.

ao longo daquele caminho
com minha filha.

Um quarto com duas camas.

à roda das casas.

durante a tarde (pela tarde)

em vez dum jornal

pelo telefone

à porta.

Exercício 5 (b). 1. The table isn't near the door. 2. I lose my luggage. 3. I don't sleep in the daytime. 4. What

does the doctor say? 5. Somebody is at the door: I'll go and see who it is.

6. Quando vai o senhor a Lisboa? 7. O senhor vai telefonar ao tio Jorge? 8. Sim, vamos (entramos) no hotel. 9. Abro a porta. 10. Sempre perco o meu bilhete.

Exercício 6 (a). 1. O senhor pode mandar a película ao hotel? 2. Quero pagar. 3. Não pode esperar. 4. Sabe o senhor nadar? 5. Acabam de escrever uma carta. 6. Não responda! 7. Deve pensar. 8. Meu irmão vai buscar um lenço. 9. Começamos a ler o jornal. 10. Não sabem escrever. 11. Compre um automóvel! 12. O senhor gosta de ler libros?

Exercício 6 (b). (*Possible answers.*) 1. O combóio está na estação (cerca da plataforma). 2. Sim, sabe tocar bem (well) piano (Não, não sabe tocar piano). 3. Um tio é o irmão de meu pai (de minha mãe). 4. Sim, tenho o meu bilhete (Não tenho . . .). 5. Durmo de noite. 6. Take this luggage to the station! 7. That dog has just run into the road. 8. Both sons like swimming. 9. Buy those flowers! 10. They are going to send the books.

Exercício 7 (a). 1. (Ela) dá-me o meu chapéu. 2. Mostro-lhe o bilhete. 3. Fa-lo: não o fazem. 4. Devo dizer-lhe o meu nome. 5. Não posso dar-lhes o dinheiro. 6. De mim: sem eles (elas). 7. Detrás de nós: com ela. 8. Entre eles (elas): contra ti, vós, o(s) senhor(es). 9. Não a beba! 10. Fa-lo: Ei-lo.

Exercício 7 (b). 1. Dou-lhe o dinheiro. 2. Mostro-o a meu pai. 3. Não a fazem. 4. Dão-lhe o seu chapéu. 5. Não debo tomá-lo.

Exercício 8 (a). 1. O senhor há de (tem de) levar a bagagem aqui. 2. Vem com seu filho. 3. Dá ao mendigo o dinheiro. 4. Digo ao gerente o meu nome. 5. Mostramos ao cocheiro os nossos bilhetes.

Exercício 8 (b). 1. Há de levá-la aqui. 2. Vem com ele. 3. Dá-lho. 4. Digo-lho. 5. Mostramo-lhos.

Exercício 8 (c). 1. Vende-lhos (lhas). 2. Dá-lhos (lhas). 3. Mostram-nos (nas). 4. Manda-no-lo (la). 5. Vêm connosco.

Exercício 9 (a). 1. Comprei um relógio. 2. Repetiu o senhor a historia? 3. O viajante descrevia a sua viagem. 4. Usavam o telefone cada dia. 5. Gastámos muito dinheiro ontem. 6. Seu filho achou o dinheiro. 7. Então pousei o telefone. 8. Bebia (o) vinho. 9. O comboio partia quando chegámos. 10. Convidei-o.

Exercício 9 (b). 1. My father was putting his suit on when we arrived. 2. He used to eat an egg in the morning. 3. She used to visit me every month. 4. The woman read the letter again. 5. The doctor was beginning to write my name when he put down the pencil.

Exercício 10 (a). 1. Quando sai do hotel, deram-me a minha conta. 2. Fui àquele hotel, ainda que era muito caro. 3. O senhor veio (chegou) ontem? 4. Sei que o porteiro tinha a minha bagagem. 5. Quando entrámos no quarto, ela dormia. 6. They went to the station. 7. They told him (her) that he (she) was to wait. 8. I went to telephone (and telephoned) my friend. 9. We went into the office, because we wanted to pay the bill. 10. My brother went to look for his luggage.

Exercício 10 (b). It was 5 p.m. when they told me by phone that the plane which left England in the morning was about to arrive at Lisbon. I drank (took) my tea hurriedly, put on my overcoat and set out for Sacavém airport, where on that day my friend Smith was arriving, who was visiting Portugal for the first time. I called (hailed) a taxi that was passing, and in five minutes it

put me down at the aerodrome. There was a big crowd, perhaps because it was Sunday.

Exercício 10 (c). 1. Chegou ao aeroporto de Sacavém (de Lisboa). 2. O meu amigo Smith visitava Portugal. 3. Levou cinco minutos. 4. Quando ouvi-o, bebia a chávena de chá. 5. Porque era domingo (por ser domingo).

Exercício 11 (a). 1. O senhor tem o dinheiro com que comprar (para comprar) um bilhete de ida e volta? 2. Fomos à aldeia que visitaram ontem os nossos amigos. 3. A conta que paguei (N.B. *gu*): o médico que (or a quem) chamámos. 4. Comprou o livro de que falava. 5. Em Portugal há vinhos, dos quais bebemos poucos. 6. Os ovos que nos deram eram bons.

Exercício 11 (b). 1. The suit that his father is wearing is black. 2. I have just read the newspapers which he (you, she) sent me. 3. The porter (whom) he (you, she) called is here. 4. He bought various books whose titles I don't know.

Exercício 12 (a). 1. Essas (aquelas) laranjas são mais doces que este melão. 2. O meu malão é o mais pesado no comboio. 3. Sua irmã fez compras ontem no mercado. 4. Queria fechar a janela que dava para o jardim. 5. O relógio deu as cinco enquanto esperava à estação. 6. Escolha um emprego melhor! 7. Faz mais frio de noite. 8. Temos o quarto o mais cómodo do hotel. 9. Viram o homem o mais velho da aldeia. 10. Estava a água mais cálida ontem.

Exercício 12 (b). 1. His room is less comfortable than mine. 2. I didn't go for a walk along the street. 3. In the market they used to sell the best oranges. 4. I am 18

(years old), but my sister is older. 5. He is drinking extremely pure water.

Exercício 13 (a). 1. Se não corremos não apanharemos o comboio. 2. Não apanha-lo-emos (-hemos). 3. Não beberei a água: bebê-la-ei (-hei). 4. Mostrar-no-los-á (-há). 5. Convida-la-íamos. 6. Se está o automóvel em panne terá de buscar uma garage. 7. Ha alguém aqui que fale o inglês? (fale [subjunctive]—see Lesson 24.) 8. Queria ver um chapéu mais barato. 9. Tomarei este quarto. 10. Quanto lhe devemos?

Exercício 13 (b). 1. Faça o favor de dizer-me onde posso comprar uns bilhetes postais? 2. Desculpe-me: ha um quiosque de telefone no hotel? 3. Qual é o porte duma carta para Inglaterra? 4. Ha algumas cartas para mim? 5. Quando recebeu o bilhete postal, ficou assombrado.

Exercício 14 (a). 1. The languages in which B.B.C. broadcasts are made are the following: (how many of these did you recognise?) 2. The people must hurry. The train is full. There isn't an empty seat. 3. The train is considerably delayed because there are so many people. 4. The train is away (off) now. 5. The grandmother and grandfather got married a long time ago. 6. They first saw each other at Viana near the river (down by the river). 7. They became engaged. This pleased their relatives. 8. They got married in Lisbon and returned to Viana. 9. They lived in Santarém near their families: father, mother, two uncles, three aunts, four nieces and a little nephew. 10. They never regretted choosing a house there. 11. They never get tired of talking about this house.

Exercício 14 (b). 1. A língua chama-se francês. 2. Casaram-se ha muito tempo. 3. Aprazeram-se porque se ficaram noivos. 4. Porque o comboio está cheio. 5. O

comboio demora-se porque há tanta gente. 6. Onde estão meus sobrinhos? Devem estar em casa. 7. O Sr. precisa de ter um bilhete para o comboio. 8. Já hão de avistar-se.

Exercício 14 (c). Whilst my friend Smith was going off towards the station I had a look at what was happening around me. Various lively groups, followed by porters with trunks, made me realise that these were travellers who had just arrived with their families. I noticed that the four big runways crossed exactly in the centre of the aerodrome. I broke off my observations because my niece was approaching.

Exercício 15 (a). 1. Conhece o senhor este velhote? 2. Sabia que tinha comprado (comprara) o quadro. 3. Porque tem-o comprado? 4. Tinho-lhe emprestado o dinheiro. 5. Devemos conhecer os nossos vizinhos.

Exercício 15 (b). 1. They had left when we arrived. 2. We don't know the guests. 3. I would have taken the scissors. 4. They had waited at the corner but their friends did not come. 5. I know that they had worked all day.

Exercício 16 (a). 1. Without our enjoying the music. 2. I went in without you(r) seeing me. 3. He noticed us passing. 4. I passed without seeing them. 5. I passed without you(r) seeing me.

Exercício 16 (b). 1. Ouvi-os cantar. 2. Vive sem trabalhar. 3. Não posso vê-los. 4. Tenho bastante dinheiro para comprar um relógio. 5. Há a probabilidade de serem punidos. 6. Onde há um bom restaurante? 7. Tenho comigo uns pacotes. 8. Desejamos (queremos) duas camas. 9. Quero mandar umas camisas à lavandaria. 10. Onde fica (está) o correio mais perto daqui?

Exercício 17 (a). 1. Ao entrarem os viajantes. Quando os viajantes entraram na estação, partira o comboio. 2. Acabam de convidar-me a tomar café na praça. 3. O cão começou a correr. 4. Lembra-se-há de visitar-nos. 5. O velhote cessou de rir. 6. A dizer isto, nos arrepen-deríamos. 7. Tenho deixado de fumar. 8. Ao falarmos, os vizinhos entenderam. 9. O que $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anda} \\ \text{está} \end{array} \right\}$ a escrever seu irmão? 10. Ocupa-se em ajudar a Jorge com o seu exercício.

Exercício 17 (b). 1. Do you like being in Lisbon? 2. The travellers began to get out of the taxi. 3. They made her get out. 4. They were looking for a doctor. 5. I am learning to speak Portuguese.

Exercício 18 (a). 1. A bagagem foi trazida por um porteiro. 2. A mesa estava coberta de livros. 3. Perdeu-se todo o seu dinheiro. 4. As casas tão grandes não se vendem a miúdo. 5. A minha carta será recibida amanhã. 6. A nossa conta tem sido paga. 7. O seu amigo chamava-se Pedro. 8. Os novos vizinhos tiveram sido visitados pelo médico. 9. Não se faz em Portugal. 10. Nomearam-no (foi nomeado) professor.

Exercício 18 (b). The family of George Aguiar had invited some friends to celebrate their son's birthday. After the usual toasts, washed down with mellow port, they all rose and made their way to the lounge, where the atmosphere, warmed by a neat-looking stove, and several armchairs were conducive to pleasant conversation. The wind whistling outside reminded everyone that the winter was not yet over. A young servant-girl handed round coffee and liqueurs, closed the door very gently, and went out.

Exercício 19 (a). 1. I wouldn't have it at any price. 2. I shall never forget that. 3. Old men never hurry. 4. I bought this car at a high price and I shall have to sell it cheap(ly). 5. When I arrived, the fires were already lit.

Exercício 19 (b). 1. Faça o favor de falar baixo. 2. Os lavradores trabalham industriosamente. 3. Paga-lo-á caro. 4. Ela saiu tristemente do quarto. 5. Os móveis estavam hábil e cuidadosamente feitos.

Exercício 20 (b). 1. A pensão diária no Grande Hotel do Parque custa trinta e cinco escudos. 2. A conta foi apresentada a vinte e quatro de Março. 3. O senhor hóspede gostava mais do sabonete. 4. Comeu fruta três vezes. 5. Tomou um chá simples uma vez. 6. Estamos no ano de 1961 (and so on). 7. Estamos no mês de 8. Custou cinco escudos. 9. Sim, custariam muito mais. 10. Sim, custaria mais que os pêssegos. 11. A unidade monetária chama-se cruzeiro no Brasil. 12. Um cruzeiro contém cem centavos.

Exercício 21 (a). O terceiro dia (o dia terceiro); faltam vinte (minutos) para as dez; as oito; onze horas e meia; três quartos; tenho vinte e cinco anos; cinco dezasseis-avos; seis horas e um quarto; João cinco.

Exercício 21 (b). "Oh, what a pity! And I simply had to give her a message from Augusta. Let me see what time it is. It's turned quarter past three."

"I don't think your watch is right, Raul; by mine it's exactly three o'clock, and I have complete confidence in it. It goes very well."

"You seem to be right, Mrs. —, I was just thinking that this watch was gaining. I must send it to the watch-maker to be put right."

"But to get back to the subject. If you really need to

speak to Laura, you will very likely meet her between 3.45 and 4.20 in the Rua do Ouro. You'll have to have a look in the goldsmith's shops there, because she went to buy a present to give her father on his birthday."

Exercício 22 (a). 1. Este recado tem sido mandado por meu irmão. Não pode vir por ser hoje o dia dos anos dele. 2. Este clima é demasiado frio para mim. 3. Sílvio despede-se de Cambridge, não por estar doente mas por ter assuntos importantes a tratar. 4. O melhor destes poemas foi escrito por Luís de Camões. 5. O relógio foi roubado na ourivesaria por um jovem alto e delgado. 6. Pelo fim do dia Pedro foi chamado pelo capitão do navio. 7. Demos um passeio pelo jardim que pertencia ao autor. 8. O médico mostrou-se agradável para mim. 9. Automóveis circularam todo o dia pelas ruas da cidade. 10. — Por Espanha! bradou (ele).

Exercício 23. o vinho é barato na França; pede a justiça; o Rei João; o Luiz velho; êste vinho custa 20\$00 a garrafa; em Lisboa, capital de Portugal; tais homens; o orgulho não basta; escurecia quando chegá-mos; resultou que perdeu todo o seu dinheiro.

Exercício 24 (a). 1. I told him to bring (carry) the oranges to the table. 2. They didn't want the horse to stay (be left) in the field. 3. When he goes to Lisbon I shall go with him. 4. There is no one who is not mistaken now and then. 5. There is nothing that can save us. 6. I doubt whether he has seen such a thing.

Exercício 24 (b). 1. É pena que o rapaz perdesse o seu tempo. 2. Deu-nos dinheiro para que fôssemos de comboio. 3. Não respondeu ao nosso pedido para que não nos dessem mais de comer. 4. Precisavam de uma mulher que soubesse a dactilografia. 5. Proibi que meu

filho comprasse tal automóvel. 6. Decorreram dias sem que tocassem mais no assunto.

Exercício 25 (a). 1. Entremos no quarto. Vejamos o que está ali. 2. Diga-nos o que há detrás daquela porta. 3. Seria pena se não entendesse. 4. Não abra(m) as janelas! 5. Talvez o irmão dela recusasse ir. 6. (Ela) riu como se se aprazesse.

Exercício 25 (b). 1. If I was (were) in Lisbon I would visit Cintra. 2. Anyone who says that has not travelled in Portugal. 3. Nobody must know his name. 4. Perhaps in eight or ten days I shall be back. 5. Excuse me!

Exercício 26 (a). 1. Tendo dito algumas palavras seguiram lendo. 2. A cancela fechada e as árvores verdes livravam o lugar (sítio) de barulho. 3. Deixando a casa, ambos andaram pela avenida até à estrada (rua). 4. Carlos estava sentado no jardim, fumando um cigarro e lendo Folhas Caídas. 5. Escreveu "pago" na conta. 6. Vendo a porta aberta, entrou. 7. A rapariga tem entregue o recado. 8. Vimos o médico aproximar-se. 9. Be informed (lit. "remain knowing") that the professor is not ill. 10. I went on working until my parents arrived (= should arrive).

Exercício 27 (a).

Lisboa, 7 de Dezembro de 1985

Illmos. Snrs.,

Castanheira & Azevedo,

Av.^a Almirante Reis, 1001

Luanda (Angola).

Presados Snrs.,

Acusamos a recepção de v/estimada carta de ontem da qual retirámos o cheque No. 102-B ao Banco

Nacional Ultramarino na importância de *Esc.* 11.274 \$00 para liquidação da n/factura No. 455 que agradecemos.

Aproveitamos a oportunidade para, em separado, enviar a V. Sas. amostras de tecidos de lã que actualmente fabricamos e cujos preços são os constantes dos inclusos catálogos e gozam dos habituais descontos.

A qualidade dos n/artigos é escolhida, e estamos certos que nenhuma outra fábrica pode connosco competir, tanto em preço como em qualidade; por este motivo esperamos que V. Sras se dignem dar-nos as suas ordens, que serão rapidamente executadas.

Com muita consideração, nos subscrevemos,
De. V. Sas.

Attos. Mt.º Vendrs.

BASTO E PINHEIRO LTDA.

Exercício 27 (b). Querido Duarte, Aqui estou a cumprir o prometido, depois de uma magnífica viagem a que, dadas as actuais dificuldades de transporte, devo, com mais propriedade, chamar passeio.

A vida que por aqui levo é, como deves calcular, uma vida santa: comer, passear e dormir. Portanto, e à falta de melhor assunto, vou procurar descrever, em traços largos, o lugar onde me encontro a passar as férias e, com o pouco que até aqui observei, a maneira de ser dos seus habitantes.

O Sobral é um lugarejo, distante da Vila da Lourinhã uns cinco quilómetros. Há, como em todos os lugares habitados do nosso território, a inevitável igreja, dois ou três solares feudais, e, o resto, são meia centena de casitas brancas e toscas. A iluminação usada é, ou a petróleo ou a azeite. Além dos caminhos, também toscos, não se encontra um palmo de terra por cultivar. Restam quando muito, uns dois ou três pequenos pinhais.

Os seus habitantes são gente humilde e trabalhadora;

devotos fervorosos; autênticos escravos da terra. Ainda mal rompe o sol, já eles vão a caminho das suas fazendas, onde, com curtos intervalos para tomarem as suas refeições, se conservam até ao pôr do sol.

A vida resume-se nisto: Trabalhar sempre, comer quando há e descansar o indispensável.

O tradicional dia de descanso é o Domingo; de manhã vão à missa e, o resto da tarde, passam-no nas adegas a jogar às cartas ou ao chinquillo, únicos divertimentos que conhecem.

Faz impressão, confesso, verificar que, sendo esta pobre gente a mola real do mundo, viva tão abandonada.

Até à vista e um abraço do teu

Sincero Amigo,

TOMÁS.

PART III

More Advanced Passages for Reading

AFTER completing the Lessons the student should be able to profit from the following passages. A dictionary may be needed for some of the more difficult words.

1. *Brasil*

Dentre os países a quem o fim desta guerra reserva um largo futuro destaca-se o Brasil, a maior nação sul-americana—e tão grande que confina com nada menos que dez nacionalidades. Descoberto em 1500 (mil e quinhentos) pelo navegador português Pedro Álvares Cabral, a sua colonização iniciou-se logo a seguir. A fertilidade do solo e o espírito de iniciativa e sacrifício dos portugueses transformaram o nada que aquilo era na maravilha que hoje é. Os seus recursos naturais, em grande parte por explorar, dada a imensa superfície de solo que o país ocupa, hão-de por certo garantir ao Brasil um porvir próspero sob todos os aspectos.

A sua população orça por uns quarenta e cinco milhões de habitantes, mas não é difícil antever o dia em que ela atingirá os cem ou mais, pois que o desenvolvimento que esta nação vem sofrendo nos últimos anos permite-nos afoitamente fazer tais previsões.

A língua é, evidentemente, a portuguesa e já hoje muita gente se dedica à sua aprendizagem não só por se saber que por seu intermédio pode uma pessoa pôr-se em contacto com uma literatura riquíssima, mas ainda

porque se antevê o papel económico que o Brasil desempenhará no mundo.

Os Estados Unidos da América descobriram há muito o valor do seu rival do sul e por isso intensificaram o estudo da língua portuguesa a tal ponto que a grande maioria das suas Universidades adoptou o português como disciplina. O mesmo fizeram todos os outros países da América, embora não com tanta intensidade.

Produções principais? O café em primeiro lugar, pois é tão abundante que só o Brasil fornece metade da produção mundial. Vêm a seguir, entre outros, o algodão, a cana de açúcar e o gado. Há também toda a espécie de minérios e se o petróleo não constitui hoje uma grande riqueza nacional é porque grandes obstáculos se têm levantado a impedi-lo. Mas todos serão destruídos na altura em que os brasileiros se resolverem definitivamente a avançar.

Sob o aspecto turístico há um sem-número de monumentos, praias, piscinas, campos onde toda a variedade de desportos é praticada, e, enfim, o sertão, a selva imensa, a abrir os braços ao explorador numa tentação.

Diz-se que dentre os mais belos panoramas que a olhos humanos é dado contemplar se destaca a formosa baía do Rio de Janeiro, capital do Brasil, considerada uma das mais belas cidades do mundo e célebre particularmente pelos seus famosos Carnavais, cheios de luxo, vida, entusiasmo e loucura. Vá lá o estrangeiro e trará consigo recordações inolvidáveis.

Enquanto as facilidades de transporte que o novo mundo nos promete não forem um facto, pode o inglês que resolve visitar aquele país aproveitar várias carreiras de navegação sendo a principal a R.M.S. que desde 1850 (mil oitocentos e cinquenta) estabelece a ligação entre a Inglaterra (partindo de Southampton) e os catorze mais categorizados portos brasileiros. Além disso

tem à sua disposição na Europa outras Companhias de Navegação, destacando-se as italianas, portuguesas e alemãs.

Os mais importantes centros populacionais são, além da capital, São Paulo, Baía, Recife, e Belém. Dos cursos de água (rios) é digno de citação o Amazonas, com 5,000 (cinco mil) quilómetros de extensão e 160 (cento e sessenta) de largura máxima na foz.

2. *Um idílio*

Era no verão.

O céu quase branco; um sol esbraseante a recozer a terra. As pastagens queimadas, as fontes secas, os ribeiros sem água.

As cigarras cantavam.

A Rosa arranjou a cesta com o jantar do marido e entregou-a à Anitas, à filha, recomendando-lhe que o fosse levar à várzea onde andava a lavoura.

Toma sentido!—recomendou ela.—Olha lá, não saias do caminho. E enquanto a rapariga se afastava, Rosa voltou-se para a vizinha, a mulher do guarda que costumava sentada do degrau da porta.

As cigarras cantavam.

Obediente às recomendações da mãe, Anitas seguia pelo caminho, arrastando os pés.

Ao princípio ia a pensar no pai, no jantar que lhe levava; era preciso ir depressa, chegar cedo. Depois foram-lhe acudindo outras idéias.

De repente levantou-se uma perdiz que fugia soltando um grito. Com os olhos brilhantes Anitas desatou a correr na direcção que a perdiz tomara.

É um perdigão! exclamou ela radiante—Se eu o apanho! Ouvia ao longe o tilintar compassado de guizal-

heiras. Viu um homem com três machos. Cantava uma cantiga muito velha que Anitas sabia desde pequena:

Ó minha bela menina,
Hoje sim, amanhã não . . .

Anitas levantou-se de um salto, e respondeu:

Hoje me tiram a vida,
Amanhã o coração

Tinha uma voz fresca e pura, muito alta, afinada como a de uma toutinegra.

—Bons dias—disse ele tocando com os dedos na borda do chapéu. Sabe-me dizer se há por aqui alguma fonte?

3. *Um Encontro*

Dois amigos que já há muito tempo se não viam encontram-se na Estação de S. Bento, no Pôrto, ambos a caminho do comboio.

Alfredo.—Olá, Mário, tu por aqui?

Mário.—Olha quem ele é, como vai essa saúde? Há que tempo que te não ponho a vista em cima.

A.—Temos que nos apressar, senão não apanhamos o comboio. Queres que te ajude?

M.—Não, obrigado, bem te bastam êsses dois malões que aí levas.

A.—Esta carruagem está à cunha, vai andando a vêr se descobres dois logares vagos.

M.—Cá está um compartimento absolutamente sem ninguém. Vamos a arrumar as nossas coisas, antes de mais nada, para depois podermos dar à língua um bocado

A.—Pronto, está tudo arrumado. É melhor ficarmos aqui ao pé da janela; sempre se vai observando a paisagem.

M.—Muito bem. Ora então conta-me lá o que é feito de ti, rapaz. Nunca dás noticias tuas a ninguém, de modo que não se sabe se és vivo ou morto.

A.—Concordo contigo, tenho de me modificar e daqui para o futuro serei mais pontual no que respeita a correspondência.

M.—Bem, vamos então lá a saber, antes de mais nada, para onde é a ida.

A.—Vou a Régua tratar duns negócios de vinhos; comprei bilhete de ida e volta e tenciono regressar depois de amanhã ao Pôrto. E tu?

M.—Olha, eu vou mais acima, vou ao Vidago passar uma temporada em casa do Manuel e aproveito a ocasião para fazer uma cura de águas.

A.—Ah! Vais ver o Manuel? Que é feito dele? Que apareça mais vezes; desde que se casou nunca mais saíu da terra.

M.—Olha, será melhor abrir a janela; estou a sentir muito calor. Isso, obrigado.

A.—Livra! O tempo voa! Já vamos para lá de Ermezinde. Lá está o rio Douro.

M.—É verdade, lá está ele. E que lindas que são as margens! Nunca me canso de gozar esta vista, que é de-facto surpreendente.

A.—Nem eu, embora prefira a paisagem trasmontana, que está mais d'acordo com o meu temperamento de homem nascido entre montanhas.

M.—Que terra é aquela além?

A.—Ah! Aquilo é o Molêdo, mas ainda nos leva um bom bocado a chegar lá; repara que esta linha é cheia de curvas.

M.—É verdade! Agora me lembro que já tive de ali passar uma noite há seis anos.

A.—Boa gente? Sim, muito boa, como tôda a gente da região.

M.—Que estação é esta agora? O comboio está-se a demorar mais do que o costume.

A.—Isto aqui é Godim. Ah! Bem me parecia; chega aqui à janela e verás a grande quantidade de gente que aí vem! Foi hoje o dia da romaria anual.

4. *Arrival in Lisbon*

—Pois não, já conheces o principal, que é a língua.

—E a-propósito: que é aquilo lá em baixo, mesmo ao fundo desta Avenida?

—Ah! aquilo é o Campo Grande.

—O tal sítio onde está a Praça de Touros?

—Não, isso é no Campo Pequeno, que fica logo a seguir.

—Cá estamos nós. Palavra que estou encantado! Que lindo e convidativo arvoredor! O melhor é tomarmos pelo caminho do centro.

—Está muito bem, vamos lá. Olha em frente agora, que dizes?

—Referes-te ao lago, não? Sim, senhor, até me está a apetecer remar um bocado. Qualquer dia voltaremos cá com mais vagar, é preferível.

—Concordo; entretanto anda cá ver aquela estátua, que simboliza a Guerra Peninsular.

—É realmente uma autêntica maravilha, e, até certo ponto, está ligada à História de Inglaterra pois, segundo creio, foi nesta altura que Wellington esteve em Portugal, contribuindo em grande parte para a derrota de Napoleão. Que tais os meus conhecimentos de história?

—Bravo! Gosto disso. Pelo visto não precisarás de muitas explicações em Lisboa a respeito de monumentos.

—É claro que não; até sou capaz de te citar já os principais, queres?

—Valeu! Entretanto olha ali para a esquerda.

—Ah! lá está a Praça de Touros! É um grande

edifício, na verdade, e quase me faz lembrar o estilo árabe. Outra coisa! que avenida é esta em que vamos?

—É a Avenida da República, que termina lá cima na Praça Duque de Saldanha, cuja estátua se ergue justamente ao centro. Mas, voltando “à vaca fria” como diz o nosso povo, vamos então lá a saber quais são os nossos principais monumentos?

—Ai tu pensas que não sei? Ouve lá então: “Marquês de Pombal”, ao cimo da Avenida da Liberdade, “Restauradores” ao fundo; “Duque de Terceira” perto do Cais do Sodré; “D. José I” no terreiro do Paço, e “Afonso de Albuquerque” na Junqueira.

—Estou admirado com os teus conhecimentos, rapaz. Os meus parabéns. E já agora voltemos à esquerda e dêmos uma saltada a minha casa.

—E verdade, cá está a Avenida Barbosa du Bocage. O número é que me não lembra.

—37 sem tirar mem pôr, e cá estamos nós. Deixa-me tocar à campainha. Aí vem a criada. Ora entra lá. Aqui tens o bengaleiro, onde podes colocar o chapéu e a gabardine. Ali à direita é o teu quarto, a porta a seguir é a casa de banho e ao fundo dêste corredor temos dum lado a sala de visitas e do outro a de jantar. Para já anda ver o teu quarto.

—Agrada-me, rapaz, é amplo e arejado como eu gosto. Bem, então, espera-me na sala de visitas enquanto vou tomar um banho e mudar de roupa.

—Pronto, fica à tua vontade. Se precisares de qualquer coisa toca a campainha.

5. *Alguns Escritores Portugueses*

Estudar uma língua estrangeira não é mais nem menos que uma tentativa para a compreensão do temperamento, natureza, índole ou psicologia do povo que a fala.

E quanto mais profundo fôr o contacto que tivermos com essa língua, tanto melhor podemos compreender toda a diversidade de reacções e sentimentos que caracterizam os que dela se utilizam desde que nasceram.

Numa literatura como a portuguesa, rica, antiga e fecunda como poucas, pode o estrangeiro, se o tempo lhe sobejar e caso tenha interêsse nisso, analisar as várias "metamorfoses" que o carácter dos portugueses, a sua ciência e língua têm sofrido através dos séculos. Quere-mos crer que seria uma tarefa, não diremos fácil, mas pelo menos cheia de curiosos imprevistos.

Mas se o leitor precisa apenas de um guia que o conduza ao que de melhor há na literatura portuguesa, tentaremos dar-lhe umas leves indicações gerais. Evidentemente que em tudo se quer ordem e certamente alguns escritores não poderão ser compreendidos sem um razoável conhecimento da língua.

CAMÕES, no seu duplo aspecto épico e lírico, é um poeta cujo nome todo o lusófilo deve conhecer, e não só o nome, é claro, mas principalmente a obra. É o maior épico português e o seu poema imortal "*Os Lusíadas*" ocupa na nossa literatura o mesmo lugar que a Bíblia em matéria de religião. É uma espécie de livro santo, onde, em versos incomparáveis, o seu estro fulgurante traça a história de Portugal até à data. Se algum português duvidar um dia dos destinos da nacionalidade o seu melhor amigo com certeza lhe colocará na mesinha de cabeceira o poema nacional! No dia seguinte já é outro homem!

JULIO DINIZ, tão português, tão simples, é infalível que captará a atenção do leitor e particularmente da leitora estrangeira. As suas obras, porque morreu bastante novo, mostram-nos a vida por um prisma ideal. Diálogos variados, descrições animadas, mantêm constante o bom-humor e curiosidade do leitor pela sequencia da acção.

CAMILO CASTELO BRANCO é o romântico por excelência. A sua obra é vastíssima e riquíssima de vocabulário. Nos seus livros está impressa toda a sensibilidade e sentimentalismo nacionais, exacerbados ao máximo pelo ambiente da época. A sua coroa de glória é o *Amor de Perdição*.

Para o leitor erudito, com adiantados conhecimentos literários e humanos, está maravilhosamente indicado EÇA DE QUEIROZ, a subtileza, o espírito crítico, a beleza de expressão, enfim, a arte em literatura. O inglês que conheça bem Dickens há-de encontrar muitos pontos de semelhança entre ambos. Sem dúvida que *Eça de Queiroz* é mais fino, mais mordaz, mais fortemente satírico, com uma natural e mais pronunciada tendência para o belo. São os múltiplos aspectos da vida observados através do monóculo dum homem culto, viajado e diplomata. Residiu durante algum tempo em Inglaterra. *Os Maias*, *O Crime do Padre Amaro*, *O Primo Bazílio*, e muitas outras ficarão como monumentos eternos dum dos mais elevados espíritos europeus do século dezanove.

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VERBS

The Three Regular Conjugations

Falar (to speak) *Vender* (to sell) *Partir* (to go away, leave)

Present Tense

<i>(eu) falo, I speak</i>	<i>vendo, I sell</i>	<i>parto, I leave</i>
<i>(tu) falas</i>	<i>vendes</i>	<i>partes</i>
<i>(ele) fala</i>	<i>vende</i>	<i>parte</i>
<i>(nós) falamos</i>	<i>vendemos</i>	<i>partimos</i>
<i>(vós) falais</i>	<i>vendeis</i>	<i>partis</i>
<i>(eles) falam</i>	<i>vendem</i>	<i>partem</i>

Imperfect

<i>falava, I spoke</i>	<i>vendia, I sold</i>	<i>partia, I went</i>
<i>falavas</i>	<i>vendias</i>	<i>partias</i>
<i>falava</i>	<i>vendia</i>	<i>partia</i>
<i>falávamos</i>	<i>vendíamos</i>	<i>partíamos</i>
<i>faláveis</i>	<i>vendíeis</i>	<i>partíeis</i>
<i>falavam</i>	<i>vendiam</i>	<i>partiam</i>

Preterite

<i>falei, I spoke</i>	<i>vendi, I sold</i>	<i>parti, I went</i>
<i>falaste</i>	<i>vendeste</i>	<i>partiste</i>
<i>falou</i>	<i>vendeu</i>	<i>partiu</i>
<i>falámos</i>	<i>vendemos</i>	<i>partimos</i>
<i>falastes</i>	<i>vendestes</i>	<i>partistes</i>
<i>falaram</i>	<i>venderam</i>	<i>partiram</i>

Past Anterior

<i>falara, I had spoken</i>	<i>vendera, I had sold</i>	<i>partira, I had gone</i>
<i>falaras</i>	<i>venderas</i>	<i>partiras</i>
<i>falara</i>	<i>vendera</i>	<i>partira</i>
<i>faláramos</i>	<i>vendêramos</i>	<i>partíramos</i>
<i>faláreis</i>	<i>vendêreis</i>	<i>partíreis</i>
<i>falaram</i>	<i>venderam</i>	<i>partiram</i>

Future

<i>falarei</i> , I shall speak	<i>venderei</i> , I may sell	<i>partirei</i> , I shall go
<i>falarás</i>	<i>venderás</i>	<i>partirás</i>
<i>falará</i>	<i>venderá</i>	<i>partirá</i>
<i>falaremos</i>	<i>venderemos</i>	<i>partiremos</i>
<i>falareis</i>	<i>vendereis</i>	<i>partireis</i>
<i>falarão</i>	<i>venderão</i>	<i>partirão</i>

Conditional

<i>falaria</i> , I should speak	<i>venderia</i> , I should sell	<i>partiria</i> , I should go
<i>falarias</i>	<i>venderias</i>	<i>partirias</i>
<i>falaria</i>	<i>venderia</i>	<i>partiria</i>
<i>falaríamos</i>	<i>venderíamos</i>	<i>partiríamos</i>
<i>falaríeis</i>	<i>venderíeis</i>	<i>partiríeis</i>
<i>falariam</i>	<i>venderiam</i>	<i>partiriam</i>

Imperative

<i>fala</i> (<i>tu</i>), speak	<i>vende</i> , sell	<i>parte</i> , leave
<i>falai</i> (<i>vós</i>)	<i>vendei</i>	<i>parti</i>

Subjunctive**Present**

<i>fale</i> , I may speak	<i>venda</i> , I may sell	<i>parta</i> , I may leave
<i>fales</i>	<i>vendas</i>	<i>partas</i>
<i>fale</i>	<i>venda</i>	<i>parta</i>
<i>falemos</i>	<i>vendamos</i>	<i>partamos</i>
<i>faleis</i>	<i>vendais</i>	<i>partais</i>
<i>falem</i>	<i>vendam</i>	<i>partam</i>

Imperfect

I might speak, etc.	I might sell, etc.	I might leave, etc.
<i>falasse</i>	<i>vendesse</i>	<i>partisse</i>
<i>falasses</i>	<i>vendesses</i>	<i>partisses</i>
<i>falasse</i>	<i>vendesse</i>	<i>partisse</i>
<i>falássemos</i>	<i>vendêssemos</i>	<i>partíssemos</i>
<i>falásseis</i>	<i>vendêsseis</i>	<i>partísseis</i>
<i>falassem</i>	<i>vendessem</i>	<i>partissem</i>

Future

I may speak, etc.	I may sell, etc.	I may leave, etc.
<i>falar</i>	<i>vender</i>	<i>partir</i>
<i>falares</i>	<i>venderes</i>	<i>partires</i>
<i>falar</i>	<i>vender</i>	<i>partir</i>
<i>falarmos</i>	<i>vendermos</i>	<i>partirmos</i>
<i>falardes</i>	<i>venderdes</i>	<i>partirdes</i>
<i>falarem</i>	<i>venderem</i>	<i>partirem</i>

Personal Infinitive

The Personal Infinitive of the regular conjugations is exactly like the Future Subjunctive.

*falar, etc.**vender, etc.**partir***Gerund***falando**vendendo**partindo***Past Participle***falado**vendido**partido***Conjugation of the Three Auxiliary Verbs, and of *Estar****Ter* (to have)*Haver* (to have)*Ser* (to be)*Estar* (to be)**Present Indicative***tenho**hei**sou**estou**tens**hás**és**estás**tem**há**é**está**temos**havemos**somos**estamos**tendes**haveis**sois**estais**têm**hão**são**estão***Imperfect***tinha**havia**era**estava**tinhas**havia**eras**estavas**tinha**havia**era**estava**tínhamos**havíamos**éramos**estávamos**tínheis**havíeis**éreis**estáveis**tinham**havam**eram**estavam***Preterite***tive**houve**fui**estive**tiveste**houveste**foste**estiveste**teve**houve**foi**esteve**tivemos**houvemos**fomos**estivemos**tivestes**houvestes**fostes**estivestes**tiveram**houveram**foram**estiveram*

Past Anterior

<i>tivera</i>	<i>houvera</i>	<i>fôra</i>	<i>estivera</i>
<i>tiveras</i>	<i>houveras</i>	<i>foras</i>	<i>estiveras</i>
<i>tivera</i>	<i>houvera</i>	<i>fôra</i>	<i>estivera</i>
<i>tivéramos</i>	<i>houvéramos</i>	<i>fôramos</i>	<i>estivéramos</i>
<i>tivéreis</i>	<i>houvéreis</i>	<i>fôreis</i>	<i>estivéreis</i>
<i>tiveram</i>	<i>houveram</i>	<i>foram</i>	<i>estiveram</i>

Future

<i>terei</i>	<i>haverêi</i>	<i>serei</i>	<i>estarei</i>
<i>terás</i>	<i>haverás</i>	<i>serás</i>	<i>estarás</i>
<i>terá</i>	<i>haverá</i>	<i>será</i>	<i>estará</i>
<i>teremos</i>	<i>haveremos</i>	<i>seremos</i>	<i>estaremos</i>
<i>tereis</i>	<i>haveréis</i>	<i>sereis</i>	<i>estareis</i>
<i>terão</i>	<i>haverão</i>	<i>serão</i>	<i>estarão</i>

Conditional

<i>teria</i>	<i>haveria</i>	<i>seria</i>	<i>estaria</i>
<i>terias</i>	<i>haverias</i>	<i>serias</i>	<i>estarias</i>
<i>teria</i>	<i>haveria</i>	<i>seria</i>	<i>estaria</i>
<i>teríamos</i>	<i>haveríamos</i>	<i>seríamos</i>	<i>estaríamos</i>
<i>taríeis</i>	<i>haveríeis</i>	<i>serieis</i>	<i>estariéis</i>
<i>teriam</i>	<i>haveriam</i>	<i>seriam</i>	<i>estariam</i>

Imperative

<i>tem</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>sê</i>	<i>está</i>
<i>tende</i>	<i>havei</i>	<i>sêde</i>	<i>estai</i>

Present Subjunctive

<i>tenha</i>	<i>haja</i>	<i>seja</i>	<i>esteja</i>
<i>tenhas</i>	<i>hajas</i>	<i>sejas</i>	<i>estjas</i>
<i>tenha</i>	<i>haja</i>	<i>seja</i>	<i>esteja</i>
<i>tenhamos</i>	<i>hajamos</i>	<i>sejamos</i>	<i>estejamos</i>
<i>tenhais</i>	<i>hajais</i>	<i>sejais</i>	<i>estejais</i>
<i>tenham</i>	<i>hajam</i>	<i>sejam</i>	<i>estejam</i>

Imperfect

<i>tivesse</i>	<i>houvesse</i>	<i>fosse</i>	<i>estivesse</i>
<i>tivesses</i>	<i>houvesses</i>	<i>fosses</i>	<i>estivesses</i>
<i>tivesse</i>	<i>houvesse</i>	<i>fosse</i>	<i>estivesse</i>
<i>tivéssemos</i>	<i>houvéssemos</i>	<i>fôssemos</i>	<i>estivéssemos</i>
<i>tivésseis</i>	<i>houvésseis</i>	<i>fôsseis</i>	<i>estivésseis</i>
<i>tivessem</i>	<i>houvessem</i>	<i>fossem</i>	<i>estivessem</i>

Future

<i>tiver</i>	<i>houver</i>	<i>fôr</i>	<i>estiver</i>
<i>tiveres</i>	<i>houveres</i>	<i>fores</i>	<i>estiveres</i>
<i>tiver</i>	<i>houver</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>estiver</i>
<i>tivermos</i>	<i>houvermos</i>	<i>formos</i>	<i>estivermos</i>
<i>tiverdes</i>	<i>houverdes</i>	<i>fordes</i>	<i>estiverdes</i>
<i>tiverem</i>	<i>houverem</i>	<i>forem</i>	<i>estiverem</i>

Personal Infinitive

<i>ter</i>	<i>haver</i>	<i>ser</i>	<i>estar</i>
<i>teres</i>	<i>haveres</i>	<i>seres</i>	<i>estares</i>
<i>ter</i>	<i>haver</i>	<i>ser</i>	<i>estar</i>
<i>termos</i>	<i>havermos</i>	<i>sermos</i>	<i>estarmos</i>
<i>terdes</i>	<i>haverdes</i>	<i>serdes</i>	<i>estardes</i>
<i>terem</i>	<i>haverem</i>	<i>serem</i>	<i>estarem</i>

Gerund

<i>tendo</i>	<i>havendo</i>	<i>sendo</i>	<i>estando</i>
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Past Participle

<i>tido</i>	<i>havido</i>	<i>sido</i>	<i>estado</i>
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Conjugation of Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs in Portuguese are not numerous. They may be divided into three classes according to their terminations *ar*, *rt*, *ir*.

1st Conjugation: *dar*.

2nd Conjugation: *caber*, *saber*, *crer*, *ler*, *dizer*, *fazer*, *poder*, *prazer*, *querer*, *trazer*, *ver*, *pôr* (formerly *poer*).

3rd Conjugation: *ir*, *vir*, *vir*.

ver and *vir* are placed side by side for comparison.

A few verbs which have an irregularity in the present indicative and the present subjunctive: *ferir*, *medir*, *ouvir*, *pedir*, *parir*, *perder*, *seguir*, *servir*, *valer*, *vestir*.

dar, to give

Indicative

Present.	<i>dou, dás, dá, damos, dais, dão</i>
Imperfect.	<i>dava, davas, dava, dávamos, dáveis, davam</i>
Preterite.	<i>dei, deste, demos, destes, deram</i>
Past	<i>deu</i>
Anterior.	<i>dera, deras, dera, déramos, déreis, deram</i>
Future.	<i>darei, darás, dará, daremos, dareis, darão</i>
Conditional.	<i>daria, darias, daria, daríamos, daríeis, dariam</i>
Imperative.	<i>dá dai</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>dê, dês, dêmos, deis, dêem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>desse, desses, desse, dessemos, desseis, dessem</i>
Future.	<i>der, deres, der, dermos, derdes, derem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>dar, daves, dar, darmos, dardes, darem</i>
Gerund.	<i>dando. Past Participle, dado</i>

caber, to be contained

Indicative

Present.	<i>caibo, cabes, cabe, cabemos, cabeis, cabem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>cabia, cabias, cabia, cabíamos, cabéis, cabiam</i>
Preterite.	<i>coube, coubeste, coube, coubemos, coubestes, couberam</i>
Past	<i>coubera, couberas, coubera, coubéramos, coubéreis,</i>
Anterior.	<i>couberam</i>
Future.	<i>caberei, caberás, caberá, caberemos, cabereis, caberão</i>
Conditional.	<i>caberia, caberias, caberia, caberíamos, caberíeis,</i>
	<i>caberiam</i>
Imperative.	<i>cabe cabei</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>caiba, caibas, caiba, cabamos, cabais, caibam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>coubesse,oubesses,oubesse,oubessemos,oubésseis,oubessem</i>
Future.	<i>couber, couberes, couber, coubermos, couberdes, couberem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>caber, caberes, caber, cabermos, caberdes, caberem</i>
Gerund.	<i>cabendo. Past Participle, cabido</i>

saber, to know

Indicative

Present.	<i>sei, sabes, sabe, sabemos, sabeis, sabem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>sabia, sabias, sabia, sabíamos, sabíeis, sabiam</i>
Preterite.	<i>soube, soubeste, soube, soubemos, soubestes, souberam</i>
Past	<i>soubera, souberas, soubera, soubéramos, soubéreis,</i>
Anterior.	<i>souberam</i>
Future.	<i>saberei, saberás, saberá, saberemos, sabereis, saberão</i>
Conditional.	<i>saberia, saberias, saberia, saberíamos, saberíeis,</i>
	<i>saberiam</i>
Imperative.	<i>sabe sabei</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>saiba, saibas, saiba, saibamos, saibais, saibam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>soubesse, soubesses, soubesse, soubéssemos, soubésseis, soubessem</i>
Future.	<i>souber, souberes, souber, soubermos, souberdes, souberem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>saber, saberes, saber, sabermos, saberdes, saberem</i>
Gerund.	<i>sabendo. Past Participle, sabido</i>

crer, to believe

Indicative

Present.	<i>creio, crês, cré, cremos, credes, créem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>cria, crias, cria, criamos, críeis, criam</i>
Preterite.	<i>cri, crêste, creu, cremos, crestes, creram</i>
Past	
Anterior.	<i>crera, creras, crera, crêramos, crêreis, creram</i>
Future.	<i>crerei, crerás, crerá, creremos, crereis, crerão</i>
Conditional.	<i>creria, crerias, creria, creríamos, crerieis, creriam</i>
Imperative.	<i>cré crede</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>creia, creias, creia, creamos, creais, creiam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>cresse, cresses, cresse, crêssemos, crêsseis, cressem</i>
Future.	<i>crer, creres, crer, creremos, creerdes, creerem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>crer, creres, crer, creremos, creerdes, creerem</i>
Gerund.	<i>crendo. Past Participle, crido</i>

ler, to read

Indicative

Present.	<i>leio, lê, lê, lêmos, ledes, lêem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>lia, lias, lia, líamos, lêis, liam</i>
Preterite.	<i>li, lêste, leu, lêmos, lêstes, leram</i>
Past	
Anterior.	<i>lera, leras, lera, lêramos, lêreis, leram</i>
Future.	<i>lerei, lerás, lerá, levemos, lereis, lerão</i>
Conditional.	<i>leria, lerias, leria, leríamos, lerieis, leriam</i>
Imperative.	<i>lê lêde</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>leia, leias, leia, leamos, leais, leiam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>lesse, lesses, lesse, lêssemos, lêsseis, lessem</i>
Future.	<i>ler, leres, ler, lermos, lerdes, lerem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>ler, leres, ler, lermos, lerdes, lerem</i>
Gerund.	<i>lendo.</i> Past Participle, <i>lido</i>

dizer, to say

Indicative

Present.	<i>digo, dizes, diz, dizemos, dizeis, dizem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>dizia, dizias, dizia, dizíamos, dizíeis, diziam</i>
Preterite.	<i>disse, disseste, disse, dissemos, dissestes, disseram</i>
Past	<i>dissera, disseras, dissera, disséramos, disséreis,</i>
Anterior.	<i>disseram</i>
Future.	<i>direi, dirás, dirá, diremos, direis, dirão</i>
Conditional.	<i>diria, dirias, diria, diríamos, diríeis, diriam</i>
Imperative.	<i>diz dizei</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>diga, digas, diga, digamos, digais, digam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>dissesse, dissesses, dissesse, disséssemos, dissésseis, dissessem</i>
Future.	<i>disser, disseres, disser, dissermos, disserdes, disserem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>dizer, dizeres, dizer, dizermos, dizerdes, dizerem</i>
Gerund.	<i>dizendo. Past Participle, dito</i>

fazer, to do

Indicative

Present.	fáço, fazes, faz, fazemos, fazeis, fazem
Imperfect.	fazia, fazias, fazia, fazíamos, fazíeis, faziam
Preterite.	fiz, fizeste, fêz, fizemos, fizestes, fizeram
Past	
Anterior.	fizera, fizeras, fizera, fizéramos, fizéreis, fizeram
Future.	farei, farás, fará, faremos, fareis, farão
Conditional.	faria,arias, faria, faríamos, faríeis, fariam
Imperative.	faze or faz fazei

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>faça, faças, faça, façais, façam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>fizesse, fizesses, fizesse, fizéssemos, fizésseis, fizessem</i>
Future.	<i>fizer, fizeres, fizer, fizermos, fizerdes, fizerem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>fazer, fazeres, fazer, fazermos, fazerdes, fazerem</i>
Gerund.	<i>fazendo. Past Participle, feito</i>

poder, to be able

Indicative

Present.	<i>posso, podes, pode, podemos, podeis, podem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>podia, podias, podia, podíamos, podíeis, podiam</i>
Preterite.	<i>pude, pudeste, pôde, pudemos, pudestes, puderam</i>
Past	<i>pudera, puderas, pudera, pudéramos, pudéreis,</i>
Anterior.	<i>puderam</i>
Future.	<i>poderei, poderás, poderá, poderemos, podereis, pode- rão</i>
Conditional.	<i>poderia, poderias, poderia, poderíamos, poderíeis, poderiam</i>
Imperative.	<i>pode podei</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>possa, possas, possa, possamos, possais, possam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>pudesse, pudesses, pudesse, pudéssemos, pudésseis, pudessem</i>
Future.	<i>puder, puderes, puder, pudermos, puderdes, puderem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>poder, poderes, poder, podermos, poderdes, poderem</i>
Gerund.	<i>podendo. Past Participle, podido</i>

trazer, to bring

Indicative

Present.	<i>trago, trazes, traz, trazemos, trazeis, trazem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>trazia, trazias, trazia, trazíamos, traziéis, traziam</i>
Preterite.	<i>trouxe, trouxeste, trouxe, trouxemos, trouxestes, trouxe- ram</i>
Past	<i>trouxera, trouxeras, trouxera, trouxéramos, trouxéreis,</i>
Anterior.	<i>trouxeram</i>
Future.	<i>trarei, trarás, trará, traremos, trareis, trarão</i>
Conditional.	<i>traria, trarias, traria, traríamos, trariéis, trariam</i>
Imperative.	<i>traze or traz trazei</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>traga, tragas, traga, tragamos, tragais, tragam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>trouxeisse, trouxeisses, trouxeisse, trouxeíssemos, trouxeísseis, trouxeissem</i>
Future.	<i>trouxer, trouxeres, trouxer, trouxermos, trouxerdes, trouxerem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>trazer, trazeres, trazer, trazermos, trazerdes, trazerem</i>
Gerund.	<i>trazendo. Past Participle, trazido</i>

prazer, to please (used in the third person only)

Indicative

Present.	<i>praz, prazem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>prazia, praziam</i>
Preterite.	<i>prouve, prouveram</i>
Past	
Anterior.	<i>prouvera, prouveram</i>
Future.	<i>prazera, prazirão</i>
Conditional.	<i>prazeria, prazeriam</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>praza, prazam</i>
Gerund.	<i>prazendo</i>
Past	
Participle.	<i>prazido</i>

querer, to want, wish

Indicative

Present.	<i>quero, queres, quer(e), queremos, quereis, querem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>queria, querias, quera, queríamos, querieis, queriam</i>
Preterite.	<i>quis, quiseste, quis, quisemos, quisestes, quiseram</i>
Past	<i>quisera, quiseras, quisera, quiséramos, quiséreis, quiseram</i>
Anterior.	<i>quiseram</i>
Future.	<i>quererei, quererás, quererá, quereremos, quereis, quererão</i>
Conditional.	<i>quereria, quererias, queteria, queríamos, quereríeis, quereriam</i>
Imperative.	<i>quer querei</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>queira, queiras, queira, queiramos, queirais, queiram</i>
Imperfect.	<i>quisesse, quisesses, quisesse, quiséssemos, quisésseis, quisessem</i>

Future. *quiser, quiseres, quiser, quisermos, quiserdes, quiserem*

Personal
Infinitive. *querer, queres, querer, querermos, queredes, quere-rem*

Gerund. *querendo.* Past Participle, *querido*

pôr (formerly *poer*), to put, place

Indicative

Present. *ponho, pões, põe, pomos, pones, põem*
 Imperfect. *punha, punhas, punha, púnhamos, púnheis, punham*
 Preterite. *pus, puseste, pôs, pusemos, pusestes, puseram*
 Past
 Anterior. *pusera, puseras, pusera, puséramos, puséreis, puse-ram*
 Future. *porei, porás, porá, poremos, poreis, porão*
 Conditional. *poria, porias, poria, poríamos, poríeis, poriam*
 Imperative. *põe ponde*

Subjunctive

Present. *ponha, ponhas, ponha, ponhamos, ponhais, ponham*
 Imperfect. *pusesse, pusesses, pusesse, puséssemos, pusésseis, pusessem*
 Future. *puser, puseres, puser, pusermos, puserdes, puserem*
 Personal
 Infinitive. *pôr, pores, pôr, pormos, pordes, poreu*
 Gerund. *pondo.* Past Participle, *pôsto*

ir, to go

Indicative

Present. *vou, vais, vai, vamos (imos), ides, vão*
 Imperfect. *ia, ias, ia, íamos, íeis, iam*
 Preterite. *fui, foste, foi, fomos; fostes, foram*
 Past
 Anterior. *fôra, foras, fôra, fôramos, fôreis, foram*
 Future. *irei, irás, irá, iremos, ireis, irão*
 Conditional. *iria, irias, iria, iríamos, iríeis, iriam*
 Imperative. *vai ide*

Subjunctive

Present. *vá, vás, vá, vamos, vades, vão*
 Imperfect. *fosse, fosses, fosse, fôssemos, fôsseis, fossem*
 Future. *fôr, fores, fôr, formos, fordes, forem*
 Personal
 Infinitive. *ir, ires, ir, irmos, irdes, irem*
 Gerund. *indo.* Past Participle, *ido*

rir, to laugh**Indicative**

Present.	<i>rio, ris, ri, rimos, rides, riem</i>
Imperfect.	<i>ria, rias, ria, ríamos, rieis, riam</i>
Preterite.	<i>ri, riste, riu, rimos, ristes, riram</i>
Past	
Anterior.	<i>vira, viras, vira, víramos, víreis, viram</i>
Future.	<i>rivei, virás, virá, rivemos, riveis, rivão</i>
Conditional.	<i>viria, virias, viria, viríamos, viríeis, viriam</i>
Imperative.	<i>ri ride</i>

Subjunctive

Present.	<i>ria, rias, ria, ríamos, riais, riam</i>
Imperfect.	<i>risse, risses, risse, ríssemos, rísseis, rissem</i>
Future.	<i>vir, vires, vir, rirmos, rirdes, virem</i>
Personal	
Infinitive.	<i>vir, vires, vir, rirmos, rirdes, virem</i>
Gerund.	<i>rindo. Past Participle rido</i>

ver (to see) belongs to the second conjugation; *vir* (to come) belongs to the third conjugation. They are here placed side by side for comparison.

<i>ver</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>ver</i>	<i>vir</i>
Present Indicative		Present Subjunctive	
<i>vejo</i>	<i>venho</i>	<i>veja</i>	<i>venha</i>
<i>vês</i>	<i>vens</i>	<i>vejas</i>	<i>venhas</i>
<i>vê</i>	<i>vem</i>	<i>veja</i>	<i>venha</i>
<i>vemos</i>	<i>vimos</i>	<i>vejamos</i>	<i>venhamos</i>
<i>vêdes</i>	<i>vindes</i>	<i>vejais</i>	<i>venhais</i>
<i>vêem</i>	<i>vêm</i>	<i>vejam</i>	<i>venham</i>
Imperfect Indicative		Imperfect Subjunctive	
<i>via</i>	<i>vinha</i>	<i>visse</i>	<i>viesse</i>
<i>vias</i>	<i>vinhas</i>	<i>visses</i>	<i>viesses</i>
<i>via</i>	<i>vinha</i>	<i>visse</i>	<i>viesse</i>
<i>víamos</i>	<i>vinhamos</i>	<i>vissemos</i>	<i>viéssemos</i>
<i>viéis</i>	<i>vinheis</i>	<i>visseis</i>	<i>viésseis</i>
<i>viam</i>	<i>vinham</i>	<i>vissem</i>	<i>viessem</i>
Preterite		Future Subjunctive	
<i>vi</i>	<i>vim</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>vier</i>
<i>viste</i>	<i>vieste</i>	<i>vires</i>	<i>vieres</i>
<i>viu</i>	<i>veio</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>vier</i>
<i>vimos</i>	<i>viemos</i>	<i>virmos</i>	<i>viermos</i>
<i>vistes</i>	<i>viestes</i>	<i>virdes</i>	<i>vierdes</i>
<i>viram</i>	<i>vieram</i>	<i>virem</i>	<i>vierem</i>

Past Anterior

<i>vira</i>	<i>viera</i>
<i>viras</i>	<i>vieras</i>
<i>vira</i>	<i>viera</i>
<i>víramos</i>	<i>viéramos</i>
<i>víreis</i>	<i>viéreis</i>
<i>viram</i>	<i>vieram</i>

Personal Infinitive

<i>ver</i>	<i>vir</i>
<i>veres</i>	<i>vires</i>
<i>ver</i>	<i>vir</i>
<i>vermos</i>	<i>virmos</i>
<i>verdes</i>	<i>virdes</i>
<i>verem</i>	<i>virem</i>

Future

<i>verei</i>	<i>virei</i>
<i>verás</i>	<i>virás</i>
<i>verá</i>	<i>virá</i>
<i>veremos</i>	<i>viremos</i>
<i>vereis</i>	<i>vireis</i>
<i>verão</i>	<i>virão</i>

Imperative

<i>vê</i>	<i>vem</i>
<i>vêde</i>	<i>vinde</i>

Gerund

<i>vendo</i>	<i>vindo</i>
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Conditional

<i>veria</i>	<i>viria</i>
<i>verias</i>	<i>virias</i>
<i>veria</i>	<i>viria</i>
<i>veríamos</i>	<i>viríamos</i>
<i>verieis</i>	<i>virieis</i>
<i>veriam</i>	<i>viriam</i>

Past Participle

<i>visto</i>	<i>vindo</i>
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A few verbs have an irregularity in the present indicative and the present subjunctive, but are otherwise regular.

<i>ferir</i> to strike	Pres. Indic. <i>firo, feres, fere, ferimos, feris, ferem</i> „ Subj. <i>fira, firas, fira, firamos, firaís, firam</i>
<i>medir</i> to measure	Pres. Indic. <i>meço, medes, mede, medimos, medis, medem</i> „ Subj. <i>meça, meças, meça, meçamos, meçais, meçam</i>
<i>ouvir</i> to hear	Pres. Indic. <i>ouço, ouves, ouve, ouvimos, ouvis, ouvem</i> „ Subj. <i>ouça, ouças, ouça, ouçamos, ouçais, ouçam</i>
<i>parir</i> to bring forth	Pres. Indic. <i>pairo, pares, pare, parimos, paris, parem</i> „ Subj. <i>paira, pairas, paira, pairamos, pairais, pairam</i>
<i>pedir</i> to ask for	Pres. Indic. <i>peço, pedes, pede, pedimos, pedis, pedem</i> „ Subj. <i>peça, peças, peça, peçamos, peçais, peçam</i>
<i>perder</i> to lose	Pres. Indic. <i>perco, perdes, perde, perdemos, perdeis, perdem</i> „ Subj. <i>perca, percas, perca, percamos, percaís, percam</i>

<i>seguir</i> to follow	Pres. Indic.	<i>sigo, segues, segue, seguimos, seguis, seguem</i>
	„ Subj.	<i>siga, sigas, siga, sigamos, sigais, sigam</i>
<i>servir</i> to serve	Pres. Indic.	<i>sirvo, serves, serve, servimos, servis, servem</i>
	„ Subj.	<i>sirva, sirvas, sirva, sirvamos, sirvais, sirvam</i>
<i>valer</i> to be worth	Pres. Indic.	<i>valho, vales, vale, valem, valeis, valem</i>
	„ Subj.	<i>valha, valhas, valha, valhamos, valhais, valham</i>
<i>vestir</i> to clothe	Pres. Indic.	<i>visto, vestes, veste, vestimos, vestis, vestem</i>
	„ Subj.	<i>vista, vistas, vista, vistamos, vistaís, vistam</i>

VOCABULÁRIO

a, to, at, with
a + infin., if
a, the (fem.); she, her, it
ao + infin., when
as, the (pl.); they, them
abaixo, *abaixo de*, below
abracar-se, to embrace, include
a abertura, opening
o abraço, embrace
abranger, to embrace
abril, April
abrir, to open
acabar de, to have just
acaso, perhaps
a acção, action
aceitar, to accept
acender o lume, to light the fire
o aceno, sign, signal
acerca de, about, concerning
achar, to find, think
acima, above
aconselhar a, to advise to
acontecer, to happen
acordar (-se), to wake up
acostumbrar-se a, to accustom
 oneself to
acreditar, to believe
o activo, assets
acudir, to come to
acusar, to acknowledge
a adega, (wine) cellar
adeus, goodbye
adiantar-se, to gain (clock)
admirar-se de, to wonder at
adoecer, to fall ill
o adro, square (before church)
o advogado, lawyer
afastar-se, to go away
a-fim-de, in order to
afogar-se, to drown

afoitadamente, boldly
agasalhar-se, to wrap up, avoid
 cold
agora, now
agosto, August
agradar, to please
agradecer-lhe, to thank you
a água, water
a agulha, needle
ai, ali, acolá, there
ainda, yet, even; *a. assim*, yet
ainda que, although
o aio, tutor, servant
ajudar (a), to help (to)
ao alcance de, within reach of
a aldeia, village
alegrar-se de, to rejoice at
a alegria, joy
além, beyond
o alface, lettuce
o alfaiate, tailor
a Alfândega, Customs
a algibeira, pocket
o algodão, cotton
algo, something
alguém, someone
algum(a), alguns, algumas,
 some, any
a alma, soul
almoçar, to lunch; *o almoço*
 lunch
o pequeno almoço, breakfast
a almofada, pillow
alto, tall, aloud
nesta altura, at this time
o aluno, pupil
a alvorada, dawn
amanhã, tomorrow
o amante, o amoroso, lover
amarelo, yellow

amargo, bitter
amável, kind
o ambiente, surroundings
ambos, both
o amigo, friend
o amo, master; *o amor*, love
a amostra, sample
amplo, broad
a análise, analysis
o ananás, pineapple
andar, to go on; *a. bem*, to go well; *a. bom*, to look (or be) well
o ano, year
o anseio, desire
a ânsia, desire, sorrow
ansioso, desirous, sad
ante, before; *antes*, before (time)
antigo, old, ancient, antique
ao-pé-de, near
apagar, to put out, erase
apanhar, to catch, grasp
aparecer, to appear, show one-self
o aparelho, apparatus, receiver
o apelido, surname
apenas, scarcely, only
o aperto, handshake
apetecer, to like, wish for
aplicado, diligent
o aposento, room
aprazer-se, to be pleased
aprender (a), to learn (to)
a aprendizagem, apprenticeship
apresentar, to introduce
apressar-se, to hurry
aproveitar, to profit by
aquêcido, heated; *aquecer*, to warm
aquele, aquela, aquilo, that
aquem de, on this side of
aqui, here
o ar, air; *arejado*, airy
o arenque, herring
argüir, to argue
arranjar, to prepare, arrange for

arrastar, to drag
arrepender-se, to repent
arrumar, to put up, set up, pack
a árvore, tree
o ascensor, lift, elevator
assar, to roast
assentado, seated
assim, so, thus; *a. que*, as soon as
assinar, to sign
a assistência, relief, help
assobiar, to whistle
o assúcar, sugar
o assunto, subject
assustar, to frighten
até, even; *até já*, until later
atentar, to pay attention
ativar, to throw, cast
atrasado, late; *atrás de*, behind
através de, by, through
atrever-se a, to dare to
aturado, perservering
o auto-estrada, motor road
o automóvel, motor car
avaliar, to make use of
a ave, bird
a avenida, avenue
às avessas, upside down
o avião, aeroplane
avistar, to catch sight of
avó, grandmother; *avô*, grandfather
azeite, oil
azul, blue

o badalar, striking, sound (bells)
a bagagem, baggage
o bairrismo, ward politics
baixo, low, short
a balança, balance sheet
outra banda, other side
o banho, bath; *banhar-se*, to bathe
barato, cheap
o barco, boat
o barrete, cap
bastante, sufficient

bastar, to suffice
a batata, potato
bater, to beat
beber, to drink
o beijo, lip
beijar, to kiss; *o beijo*, kiss
à beira mar, by the seashore
a beleza, beauty; *belo*, beautiful
bem, well; *bemvindo*, welcome
o bengaleiro, hat-stand
o berço, cradle
a biblioteca, library
o bilhete de ida e volta, return ticket
a bilheteira, ticket-office
o bilro, bobbin
o biscoito, biscuit
o boca, mouth
o bocado, mouthful, bit, step
o boi, ox
a bola, ball; *o bolo*, cake
o bolsheiro, scholarship holder
bom, *boa*, good
a borda, brim, rim, edge
a bota, boot
o botão, button (in telephone box)
o braço, arm
branco, white
a brandura, softness, gentleness
a brasa, live coal
brilhar, to shine
o brinde, toast (of health)
brunir, to iron (clothes)
buliçoso, turbulent

cá, here, hither
a cabeça, head
a cabeceira, bed's head
o(s) cabelo(s), hair
caber, to contain
a cabine telefónica, call box
o cabrito, kid, little goat
o cacau simples, cocoa only
cada, *cada um(a)*, each
cada qual, anybody, each
a cadeira, chair
o caderno, exercise book

cair, to fall
a caixa, box
a cal, lime
calar-se, to be silent
calçar, to wear (boots, trousers)
as calças, trousers
o cálice, wine glass
cálido, hot
a cama, bed; *a camada*, layer
o camarote, berth
o caminho de ferro, railway
a camisa, shirt
a canção, song
a cancela, wicket gate
o canivete, penknife
cansar-se de, to tire of
cantador, singer; *cantar*, to sing
o cão, dog
a capital, capital of a country
o capital, capital (money)
o capitão, captain
a cara, face
qual carapuça- what non-sense!
a carga, discharge, downpour
a carne, meat
o carneiro, sheep
caro, dear
carregar em, to press, push
a carreira, way, career
o carro, car; *c. elétrico*, tram-car
a carruagem, carriage
a carta, letter
o carvão, coal
casa, house; *c. matriz*, head-office
o casaco, coat
casar-se, to get married
o caso, case
categorizado, important
o cativério, captivity
catorze, fourteen
à cautela, prudently
o cavalo, horse
a cavaqueira, chat, gossip
cedo, early, soon

cego, blind
a ceia, supper; *a cela*, cell
cem, *cento*, hundred; *centavo*, cent
cerca de, near
as cercanias, surroundings
a certeza, certainty
certo, right (of a watch)
a cerveja, beer
cessar de, to cease to
o céu, sky, heaven(s)
o chá, tea; *o chão*, ground
chamar, to call
o chapéu, hat
o chávena, cup
o chefe, chief; *chefiar*, to direct
chegar, to arrive, come, suffice
cheio, full; *cheirar*, to smell
as chitas, cotton prints
chorami(n)gar, to whimper
chorar, to weep
chover, to rain
a cidade, city, town
a ciência, science
o cigarro, cigarette
em cima, above; *lá cima*, up there
cinquenta, fifty
cingir, to gird, surround
coberto, covered
o cocheiro, driver
a coisa, thing
coitado, miserable, sorry
colher, to gather
colmar, to thatch
colocar, to place
com, with; *comigo*, with me
combinar, to combine, agree
o comboio, train
começar (a), to begin (to)
a comédia, comedy
a comida, food
cómodo, comfortable
compartilhar, to share
compassado, regular, measured
compor, to compose
compra, purchase; *comprar*, to buy

comprido, long; *comprimento*, length
concertar, to put right, mend
a concha, shell
concordar, to agree
a confiança, confidence
conforme a, in agreement with
conhecer, to know
conhecimento, knowledge
conseguir, to manage
consigo, with him(self), with her(self)
a constipação, cold in the head
conta, account; *contar*, to relate
conter, to contain
contigo, with thee
continuar (a), to continue (to)
o conto, 1,000 escudos
contra, against
o contratador, ticket agent
contudo, however
a conversa, conversation
o convés, *a coberta*, deck
convidar (a), to invite (to)
a convite, invitation
o copo, glass
a cor, colour; *de cor*, by heart
o coração, heart
a corda, cord, rope
o corpo, body
pelo correio, by post
correr parelhas, to compare
cortar, to cut
a corte, court
o costado, side, flank
o costume, custom
o costura, sewing
costurar, to sew
a cotação, quotation
o couro, leather
a cozinha, kitchen
crer, to believe
o criado, servant, waiter
a criança, child
o cristão, *a cristã*, christian
cru, cruel, raw
a cruz, cross; *cruzar-se*, to cross

o cruzeiro, monetary unit
(Brazil)

cuidadoso, careful

culpar, to blame

os cumprimentos, compliments

à cunha, crammed full

curar, to bleach

curto, short

custar, to cost

da = *de a*

dá, he gives

dactilografia, typewriting

dado que, granted that

daí, therefrom

a data, date

de, of from

dê, he may give

debaixo de, below, under

debalde, in vain

débil, weak

décimo, tenth, one tenth

decorrer, to run, pass (time)

o dedal, thimble

o dedo, finger

o degrau, step

deitar, to cast; *deitar-se*, to lie
down; *deitar-se em*, to rest on

deixar, to allow; *d. de*, to cease

delgado, thin

demais, too (much)

demorar-se, to delay, tarry

o dente, tooth

dentro, inside; *d. em breve*,
soon

denunciar, to show, announce

deparar-se, to be offered, given

depois, afterwards; *d. de*, after

depressa, quickly

a derrota, defeat, rout

desatar, untie; *d. a*, burst into

descalço, barefoot

descansar, to rest

descer, to descend

desconfiar, to mistrust

descrever, to describe

desculpe-me, excuse me

desde, from, since

desejar, *o desejo*, desire

o desembolso, out of pocket ex-
penses

o desenho, drawing

desenvolver, to develop

desfrutar-se de, to enjoy

desligar a rádio, to switch off

deslumbrar, to dazzle

desocupado, free

despedir, to say goodbye

despertar, to wake

a despesa, expense

despir-se, to undress; *dispo-me*,
I strip

o desporto, recreation

destacar-se, to stand out

o destino, fate

desvanecido, proud, moved

detrás de, behind

devagar, slowly; leisurely

dever, to owe; must; *o d.*, duty

devolver, to send back

dez, ten; *dezanove*, nineteen

dezembro, December

o dia, day

o dia de anos, anniversary

a diária, cost per day

difícil, difficult

digno, worthy

o dinheiro, money

a direcção, address, direction

o direito, right, justice, law

dirigir, to direct

a disciplina, subject of study

dispensar, to excuse

a disposição, condition (health)

distinguir, to distinguish

distraindo, absentminded

o divã, divan

diversos, various, several,
diverse

a dívida, debt

dividir, to divide

dizer, to say

o dó, compassion; *a dor*,
sorrow

dobrar(-se), to bend, double

doce, sweet; *a doçura*, sweetness

documentos de embarque, ship-
 ment papers
a doença, illness; *doente*, ill
dois, duas, two
domingo, Sunday
o dono, owner
a dormida, bed for the night
doze, twelve
durante, during
duvidar, to doubt
duzentos, two hundred
a dúzia, dozen

e, and
eis-nos, behold us, here we are
ela, she; *ele*, he
em, in
embalar, to pack
o embarque, shipment
embora, however
a emissora, transmitter
empregar, to employ; *o em-*
pregado, employé; *o em-*
prego, post
emprestar, to lend
empunhar, to grasp, seize
encetar uma conversa, to begin
 a conversation
encharcar, to half drown
encher, to fill
encobrir, to hide, suppress
a encomenda, order
encontrar, to meet, find
o endereço, address
a ênfase, emphasis
enfim, finally
o engano, deception, error
engastar, to set (a stone), inlay
enjoar-se, to be sick
o enjôo, sickness (sea, air)
enquanto, while
ensinar, to teach
o ensino, teaching, education
então, then
o ente, being
entender-se com, to get on with
a entrada, entrance
entrar em, to enter into

entre, between; *entretanto*,
 while
a entrega, delivery
entregar, to give, hand over
enviar, to send; *o envio*, ship-
 ment
erguer, to raise
erigir, to erect
o erro, mistake
a ervilha, pea
esbelto, elegant
esboçar, o esboço, study
esbraseante, hot, burning
a escola, school
escolher, to choose
a escova, brush
à escovinha, cropped
escrever, to write
Escudo, Port. monetary unit
escutar, to listen
o esforço, effort
a esmola, alms
a espada, sword
a espádua, shoulder
espanhol, Spanish
espantar, to astound, startle
a espécie, kind, sort
o espelho, mirror
esperar, to hope, expect
o esposo, husband, spouse
esquecer-se de, to forget
esquerdo, left
a esquina, corner
a estação, station
o estádio, stadium
estampar-se, to stamp itself
estar, to be (in a place)
este, esta, estes, estas, this,
 these
estender, to extend
a estenografia, shorthand
a estrada, road
o estrago, damage, breakage
o estrangeiro, stranger
a estreia, first performance
a estrela, star
o estro, rapture
estudar, o estudo, study

- eu*, I
evitar, to avoid
o exame, examination
o exercício, exercise
eximir, to exempt
o êxito, outcome, success
o explicador, commentator,
 coach
explicar, to explain
expôr, to explain, expound
expressar, to express

o fabricante, manufacturer
a faca, knife; *facada*, knife
 blow
faça favor, please
a façanha, deed
fácil, easy; *facilitar*, to make
 possible, to help, aid
de-facto, indeed
a factura, invoice
fadigoso, painful, toilsome
o fado, Port. song and dance
falar, to speak
faltar, to be lacking
a farda, uniform
a fatia, slice
o fato, suit of clothes
fazendeiro, farmer; *fazenda*,
 farm
fazer, to make, do; *f. calor*, to
 be hot; *fazer-se*, to become
fechar, to close
feito à mão, made by hand
a felicidade, happiness
felizmente, happily
as férias, holidays
ferir, to strike
as ferragens, hardware
férreo, made of *ferro*, iron
a festa, feast, festival
festejar, to celebrate
fevereiro, February
fiar, to spin
ficar, to remain, to be
o figo, fig
figurão, "big fellow," great
 man

a fila, row
a filha, daughter; *o filho*, son
a filial, branch office
o fim, end
o fio, yarn, thread
firmar, to sign
a fita, ribbon, film
fiz, I did; *fez*, he did
flanela de algodão, flannelette
a flor, flower
o fogão, stove
a folha, leaf
a fome, hunger; *ter fome*, to be
 hungry
a fonte, spring, fountain
formoso, handsome, beautiful
o forno, oven
fortemente, strongly
a foz, mouth (of a river)
fraco, weak; *fraquinho*, weak-
 ness
o frango, chicken
fraquito, weak, frail
o freguês, customer
na sua frente, before him
frequentar, to attend
frio, cold; *fresco*, cool
frisar, to agree
a fruta, fruit
fugir, to flee
o fuinho, woodpecker
Snr. Fulano, Mr. So-and-So
funcionar, go, work (watch,
 lift)
o fundo, bottom; deep

ganhar, to gain
o garfo, fork
a garrafa, bottle
gastar, to spend
a genebra, gin
o gênero, kind; *os gêneros*,
 goods
a geração, generation
o gerente, manager
gordo, fat
gostar de, to like
gosto, pleasure, taste

graças de, thanks to
grande, grã, large, big
a gripe, influenza
gritar, to cry out
o guarda-chuva, umbrella
o guia, guide
a guizalheira, little bell

há, there is, there are
habilitado, prepared, competent
habitante, inhabitant
haver, to have; *h. de*, to have to
a história, history, story
hoje, today
o homem, man; *a homenagem*,
 homage
o hora, hour
o hóspede, guest

a idade, age
o idioma, language
ignorar, not to know
a igreja, church
a ilha, island
o imposto, tax
impresso, impressed, printed
imprevisto, unforeseen
incomodar-se, to put oneself out
o incômodo, trouble
o incremento, increase
indagar, to find out
a índole, character
infalível, infallible
inglês, English
iniciar, to begin
o inverno, winter
investir, to rush
ir, to go; *ir-se embora*, to go
 away
ir ter a, to go to
o irmão, brother; *a irmã*,
 sister
isso, isto, that

já, immediately, already
jamais, never
janeiro, January

a janela, window
jantar, to dine; *o jantar*, dinner
o jardim, garden
o jardineiro, gardener
o joelho, knee
jovem, young
julho, July; *junho*, June
junta a, junto de, near
a jura, oath; *a justiça*, justice

lá, there; *a lã*, wool
o lago, lake
lançar, to throw, cast; *l. em*
conta, to credit, debit, an
 account
o lápis, pencil
a laranja, orange
a largura, width
a lasca, splinter
lavar, to wash
o leite, milk; *o leito*, bed
o leitor, reader; *ler*, to read
lembrar, to remind
lembrar-se de, to remember
o lenço, handkerchief
o lençol, sheet
levantar-se, to rise
levar, to bear, take; *leve*, light
lhas = lhe as
lhe, to him, her; *lhes*, to them
a liberdade, liberty
a libra, pound sterling
a lição, lesson
a licença, permission
o liceu, secondary school
a lida, toil
ligar, to bind
ligar a rádio, to switch on
limpar, to clean
lindo, pretty, beautiful
a língua, a linguagem, language
liquidar, to settle
livre, free
o livro, book
o lobo, wolf
a locutor, announcer
logo, immediately, then, soon
lograr, to succeed

o loja, shop
a lona, canvas
longe de, far from
a lua de mel, honeymoon
o lugar, place
a luta, struggle
a luva, glove

o macho, male (mule)
a maçã, apple; *o maço*, packet
magoar, to hurt
a mãe, mother
maio, May
o mal, ill, evil
o malão, trunk, large case
mandar, to send; *o mando*,
 command
a maneira, manner, way
a manga, sleeve
a manhã, morning; *de manhã*,
pela manhã, in the morning
a manteiga, butter
mas, but; *mas* = *me as*
matar, to kill
a matemática, mathematics
mau, *má* (fem. pl. *más*), bad
me, me, to me
mediar, to extend between
o médico, doctor
medir, to measure
meio, *meia*, half (adjective)
o melão, melon
melhor, better, best
do melhorzinho, of the very best
o mendigo, beggar
o(s) menino(s), boy, children
menor, smaller; *menos*, less
o mercado, market
as mercadorias, goods
mergulhar, to plunge
a mesa, table
mesmo, itself, very, same, self
a metade, half
meter, to put; *meter-se a*, to
 begin to, set about
meu(s), my; *minha(s)*, my
 (feminine)
mil, thousand; *o milhão*, million

mim, me (object of preposition)
o minuto, minute
o miradouro, balcony
a miúde, often; *miúdo*, small
móbil, *móvel*, movable
o modo, way; *de modo que*, so that
a moeda, coin
o moinho, mill
a montanha, *o monte*, mountain
morar, to reside, dwell
mordaz, bitter, biting
morrer, to die; *morto*, dead
mostrar, to show
o móvel, piece of furniture
mudar de roupa, to change
muito, much, many
a mulher, woman
o mundo, world

na = *em a*; *no* = *em o*; *o nó*,
 knot
a nação, nation
nada, nothing; *nadar*, to swim
não, no, not
não obstante, notwithstanding
o nariz, nose
nascer, to be born
o navio, ship
negar, to deny
o negociante, merchant
os negócios, business, affairs
negro, black
nem, nor, neither
a neve, snow; *o nevoeiro*, fog
ninguém, no one
o ninho, nest
pela noite, *de noite*, at night, in
 the evening
o noivo, fiancé
no-lo = *nos o*; *no-los* = *nos os*
o nome, name; *nomear*, to name
nono, ninth, one ninth
o norte, North
nos = *em os*; *nos*, us; *nós*,
 we; *nós*, us (obj. of prep.);
nós, knots
a nota de venda, sale note
o noticiário, news bulletin

as notícias, news
nove, nine; *noventa*, ninety
novecentos, nine hundred
novo, new; *de novo*, again
nu, maked
nunca, never
a nuvem, cloud

o, the; *him*, it; *os*, they, them
obrigado, thank you
obrigar a, to oblige to
oitavo, eighth, one eighth
oito, eight; *oitenta*, eighty
olhar, to look; *o olho*, eye
o ombro, shoulder
a onda, wave
onde, where; *aonde*, whither
ontem, yesterday
onze, eleven
ótimo, *ótimo*, excellent
ora, now
o orador, orator
orçamento, estimate, budget
orçar, to make for (direction)
a ordem, order
a orelha, ear
o orgulho, pride
a origem, origin
o osso, bone
ou, or
o ourives, goldsmith
o ouro, gold
o outono, autumn
outorgar, to grant
outrem, someone else
outro, other; *outrova*, formerly
outro tanto, as much again
outubro, October
o ouvido, ear; *ouvir*, to hear
a ovelha, sheep
o ovo, egg

o pacote, parcel
padecer, to suffer
pagar, to pay; *pago*, paid
o pai, father; *os pais*, parents
pairar, to hover
o país, country

a paisagem, landscape, scenery
a palavra, word; *o palavreado*, words, lyric or vocal of song
a palha, straw
o pão, bread
o papel, paper
para, to, for; *para que*, in order to
os parabens, congratulations
parar, to stop
a parede, wall
correr parelhas, to run parallel
os parentes, relations
a parte, part
a partida, set (of game)
partir-se, to break
passar, to happen, pass
o passeio, walk; *o passo*, step
o passivo, liabilities
a pastagem, pasture
o paul, marsh
a paz, peace
o pé, foot; *estar de pé*, to stand
peço (from *pedir*), I ask, beg
pegar em, to take hold, seize
o peixe, fish
pela(s), *pelo(s)*, = *por a*, *por o*
pelejar, to fight
a pena, pen; *é pena*, it is a pity
a pensão, food and lodging
pensar, to think
o pente, comb
pequeno, small; *pequenino*, tiny
perder, to lose
a perdiz, partridge
perdoar, pardon
perfeito, perfect
perguntar, to ask
a perna, leg
a pérola, pearl
pertencer, to belong
perto (de), near (to)
pesado, heavy
o pêssego, peach
a pessoa, person
a piada, peep (of birds); *a piadinha*, cheep, cheep, just talk

a pinga, drop (of wine, water)
o pinhal, pine-wood
o pio, chirping; *pior*, worse
a pista de aterragem, runway
a piuga, sock
a plateia, (theatre) pit
pobre, poor
poder, to be able
a poeira, cloud of dust
o poema, poem
pois, so, now, well
a polícia, policeman
o poltrona, fauteuil, stall
ponho, I place
o ponto, point; pain; *em p.*, exactly
por, by
por aí adiante, upward
pôr, to place
porque, because; *porquê?* why?
a porta, door
com porte pago, carriage paid
possuir, to possess
pouco, little; *poucos*, few
poupar, to save
pousar, to lay down, put down
o povo, people
a praça, square, market
o Prado, field meadow
a praia, beach
o prato, plate, dish
ter o prazer, to have the pleasure
precisamente, exactly; *preciso*, necessary; *precisar de*, to need
o preço, price
preferir, to prefer
preguiçoso, idle
a prenda, gift
o prezado favor, esteemed favour
preto, black
a primavera, Spring
principiar a, to begin to
privar, to deprive
procurar, to try, to seek
produzir, to produce
o professor, a professora, teacher

a promessa, promise
pronto, ready; *de pronto*, quickly
de propósito, on purpose
próprio, own
proteger, to protect
próximo, next
provar, to try
provir, to come from
o punho, cuff
puxar de, to pull out

o quadro, picture
qual, which; *qualquer*, some, any
qual . . . tal, as . . . as
quando, when; *q. muito*, at most; *de q. em q.*, from time to time
quanto, as much, how much, all
quanto antes, as soon as possible
quão, how (before an adjective)
quarenta, forty
a quarta-feira, Wednesday
o quarto, room; quarter; fourth
quase, almost
que, o que, what; *do que*, than
quem, who (sing. and pl.)
quemquer, whoever, whosoever
quente, hot
querer, to desire; *querido*, beloved
o quilate, carat, quality
quinhentos, five hundred
a quinta, farm
a quinta-feira, Thursday
quinto, fifth, one fifth
quinze, fifteen

o ramo, branch (of business)
a ranhura, slot
a rapariga, girl
o rapaz, boy; *a rapaziada*, lads
rasgar, to tear
razoável, moderate
recear, to fear; *o receio*, fear
receber, to receive
a recepção, receipt (of a letter)

<i>o receptor de rádio</i> , receiver	<i>o ruído</i> , noise
<i>o recibo</i> , receipt (of a bill)	<i>o rumo</i> , course, direction
<i>recozer</i> , to bake, burn up	
<i>recusar</i> , to refuse	<i>sábado</i> , Saturday
<i>reembolsar</i> , to refund	<i>saber</i> , to know, to know how
<i>a refeição</i> , meal	<i>o sabonete</i> , cake of soap
<i>referir</i> , to refer	<i>sacudir</i> , to shake
<i>refrear</i> , to refrain	<i>saiba</i> , pres. subj. of <i>saber</i>
<i>regado</i> , watered	<i>a saída</i> , exit; <i>sair</i> , to leave
<i>o regato</i> , rill	<i>o sal</i> , salt
<i>a região</i> , region	<i>a sala</i> , room
<i>registar</i> , to register	<i>o saldo</i> , balance (bookkeeping)
<i>sob registo</i> , under registered	<i>a saltada</i> , jump, leap
cover	<i>o sapato</i> , shoe
<i>regular</i> , ordinary; to settle	<i>a saudade</i> , longing, yearning
<i>o rei</i> , king	<i>a saúde</i> , health
<i>o relâmpago</i> , lightning	<i>se</i> , if
<i>o relógio</i> , watch, clock	<i>seco</i> , dry
<i>a relva</i> , sward	<i>o século</i> , century
<i>remar</i> , to row	<i>a seda</i> , silk; <i>a sede</i> , thirst
<i>a remessa</i> , remittance, ship-	<i>seguir</i> , to follow
ment	<i>a segunda-feira</i> , Monday
<i>o renome</i> , renown	<i>segundo</i> , as, according as;
<i>reparar</i> , to note, notice	(adj.) second (place); <i>o s.</i> ,
<i>de repente</i> , suddenly	second (time)
<i>repetir</i> , to repeat	<i>seis</i> , six
<i>resistir</i> , to resist	<i>a seiva</i> , sap
<i>responder</i> , to reply, answer	<i>selar</i> , to seal; <i>o selo</i> , stamp
<i>a resposta</i> , reply, answer	<i>sem</i> , without; <i>sem que</i> , without
<i>o ribeiro</i> , brook, watercourse	<i>a semana</i> , week
<i>rico</i> , rich	<i>a semelhança</i> , week
<i>rir</i> , to laugh; <i>o riso</i> , laughter	<i>semelhante</i> , similar
<i>o rio</i> , river	<i>sempre</i> , always
<i>o risco</i> , risk, danger	<i>senão</i> , but, otherwise, else
<i>a roda de; ao redor</i> , around	<i>o sentido</i> , sense, direction
<i>roer</i> , to gnaw	<i>sentir</i> , to notice, to be sorry
<i>rogar</i> , to ask, beg	<i>ser</i> , to be
<i>a romã</i> , pomegranate	<i>a serralharia</i> , ironwork
<i>a romaria</i> , pilgrimage	<i>o sertão</i> , backwoods, the bush
<i>romper</i> , to break	<i>o serviço</i> , service
<i>o rosto</i> , countenance	<i>servir</i> , to serve
<i>a rota</i> , way	<i>sessenta</i> , sixty
<i>roubar</i> , to rob	<i>sete</i> , seven; <i>sétimo</i> , seventh,
<i>rouco</i> , hoarse	one seventh; <i>setenta</i> , seventy
<i>a roupa brunida</i> , clothes	<i>setembro</i> , September
ironed	<i>seu, sua</i> , his, her, its, your, their
<i>o rouxinol</i> , nightingale	<i>a sexta-feira</i> , Friday
<i>a rua</i> , street	<i>sexto</i> , sixth, one sixth

- sim*, yes
simpático, agreeable
singelo, simple
os sinos, bells
sintonizar, to tune
o sítio, place
só, only; *sòmente*, only
soar, to sound; *o som*, sound
sob, under; *sobre*, on
sobejar, to abound, be left over
sobrar, to be over, to exceed
o sobretodo, overcoat
sobrinho, nephew; *sobrinha*, niece
solfar, to paste, glue
soltar, to free, loose
soprar, to blow
a sorte, (good) fortune, luck
suar, to sweat; *suave*, mild
súbito, suddenly
sublinhar, to underline
a sucursal, branch office
sueco, Swedish
o sueto, holiday
surdo, deaf
sujo, dirty
o sul, South
surgir, to issue
a surpresa, surprise

tal, tais, such; *talvez*, perhaps
tamanho, so great; *o t.*, size
tão, so
também, also; *t. não*, neither
tanto, so much, so many, so great
tardar-se em, to delay, be slow in
tarde, late; *de tarde*, *pela tarde*, in the evening or afternoon
a tarefa, task; *a tarifa*, fare
o táxi, taxi
te, thee, to thee; *to* = *te o*
o telefone, telephone
a telha, tile
temer, to fear
o tempo, weather, time
a temporada, time, season, period

tencionar, to intend
tenrinho, very tender
a tentação, temptation; *tentar*, to try; *a tentativa*, attempt
ter (de), to have (to); *ter razão*, to be right; *ir ter a*, to go to
a terça-feira, Tuesday
terceiro, third
um terço, one third
terminar, to terminate
a ternura, tenderness
o terrero, courtyard (of palace)
a tesoura, scissors
teu, tua, thy, thine
ti, thee (object of preposition)
a tia, aunt; *o tio*, uncle
o tijolo, brick
o tilintar, jungle, tinkle
a tinta, ink
tirar, to take away; *tirar um curso*, to take a degree
a toada, tenor, tune, order, rate
tocar, to ring, touch, play
todavia, still
todo, toda, all, every
tomar, to take; *t. sentido*, to take care; *t. a mal*, to take it ill
o tonel, cask, pipe
o toque de campainha, ring at the door bell
tornar a, to do again
tornar-se, to turn into, become
a torre, tower
tosco, rude, rough
o tostão, one tenth of an escudo
o touro, bull
a toutinegra, blackbird
trabalhar, to work
traidor, treacherous, traitor
trajar, to dress
transportar, to carry forward
trás, behind
tratar-se de, to deal with
trazer, to carry, wear, bring
o trecho, stretch, extent; excerpt
o trem, cab; *três*, three

as trevas, darkness
trinta, thirty
triste, sad; *a tristeza*, sadness
trouxe (from *trazer*), he brought
tu, thou
tudo (neuter), all, everything
o túnel, tunnel

último, last
um, uma, one; *uns, umas*, some
útil, useful
a uva, grape

vácuo, empty
o vagar, leisure; *devagar*, slowly
vagar, to vacate
vago, free, vacant
valer, to be worth
a válvula, valve
vão, they go; *em vão*, in vain
a vara, stick, rod
variegado, variegated
vários, several
a velhice, old age
velho, old; *o velhote*, old man
vencer, to conquer, overcome
a venda, sale
o vendedor, seller
o vento, wind
a ventura, good fortune, happiness
ver, to see
o verão, Summer
a verdade, truth
verde, green
versar sobre, to deal with

vestir, to put on, to clothe
uma vez, once
a viagem, journey
o viajante, traveller
a vida, life
o vidro, (window) pane
a vila, town
vinho de consumo, ordinary wine
vinte, twenty
vintem, two centavos
vir, to come; *vir a ter em*, to happen
o vira, North Portuguese song and dance
a visão, vision
a vista, sight
visto, seen
viver, to live
vivo, alive, living
vizinho, neighbour
voar, to fly
vo-lo = *vos o*
a minha volta, around me
a volta, turn, return
voltar, to return; *voltar a*, to do again
a vontade, will
vos, you, to you; *vós*, you (subject, and after preposition)
vosso, your
o vulto, figure

o xadrez, chess
o xarope, syrup

zangar-se, to get angry

